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CANADIAN

# WELFARE



This picture is being used in the 1956 united community campaigns in Canada. The happy united family is the ideal towards which their member agencies are working.

# CANADIAN WELFARE

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R. E. G. DAVIS, *Executive Director*

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## C O N T E N T S

Editorials . . . . .	105
Coming Events of Interest to Council Members . . . . .	108
Elizabeth Govan Leaves the Council . . . . .	109
Correspondence . . . . .	109
Social Trends in Canada, by R. E. G. Davis . . . . .	112
Achieving Adoption through Publicity, by Eleanor Lemon . . . . .	120
Too Much Pseudo-Freud, by Douglas J. Wilson . . . . .	127
United Nations Day . . . . .	132
Canadian Conference on Social Work, by J. R. Shapiro . . . . .	133

## DEPARTMENTS

What the Council is Doing . . . . .	137
About People . . . . .	143
Across Canada . . . . .	146
Book Reviews . . . . .	152

Many social agencies are looking for staff members. We commend the advertisements in this issue to our readers' attention. They may be able to make valuable suggestions either to the agencies looking for help or to persons interested in new jobs. "Help wanted" ads are on pages 125, 126, 136, 144, 145 and 151.

**FIRST CANADIAN PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK**

Dr. George F. Davidson of Canada was elected President of the International Conference of Social Work at the closing session of the Eighth Conference in Munich on August 10. This is a signal honour for the Deputy Minister of Welfare in the Department of National Health and Welfare of Canada, a fitting recognition of his own work, and of Canada's important place in international counsels as well as of its own outstanding welfare services.

Since 1946 Dr. Davidson has served as Canadian representative or member of the Canadian delegations to the various sessions of the United Nations Social Commission or the Economic and Social Council. He has also been a member of the Canadian Delegation to the eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly and in 1953 was Chairman of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the Assembly.

In the voluntary field he has served on the boards of the American Public Welfare Association and the Family Service Association of America, as president of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada and of the Canadian Conference on Social Work.

All this is added to a solid career in Canada's own services, as Superintendent of Welfare and Neglected Children and later Director of Social Welfare for British Columbia, as executive director of the Vancouver Welfare Federation and Council of Social Agencies and as executive director of the Canadian Welfare Council. In 1944 he entered the federal service as first Deputy Minister of Welfare in the then infant Department of National Health and Welfare.

This is a career that has paralleled, and very strongly influenced, the steady, vigorous growth of social welfare work in Canada and at the same time the growing neighbourliness of nations contributing to the welfare of the peoples of the world. We are happy that in welfare matters, as in political and economic, Canada's stature has been acknowledged by tribute to one of its sons. When Dr. Davidson spoke in French, German and English in acknowledgment of his election, the audience took him to their hearts, a good start for his next two years of work for the Conference and its culmination in his presiding over the sessions of the Ninth Conference in Tokyo in 1958.

## HOW DO WE WIN?

There goes the kick-off. A cheer goes up from the crowd and the crisp fall air is charged with excitement. This is the big struggle and everything hangs in the balance. What is it—Middletown's Federated Fund Raising Campaign or the famous Grey Cup classic? Should we be disturbed that the description could fit either equally well? Both have kick-offs; both have goals; both have teams; both have coaches by various names. There is an enthusiastic crowd at both events. A lot depends on the outcome even though some zealots may attach more importance to the results of one than the other.

We make no apologies for saying we like the similarities to a football game that we find in most federated campaigns. Let's face it—these methods have been tried and they work. A campaign lacking in a certain amount of whoop-de-do and excitement isn't much fun and often misses its objective. It's good to have an element of the old college try in our campaigns—a spirit of do or die.

But here lurks danger. Gimmicks and stunts, no matter how clever, can only carry us so far. If campaigns do not get beyond froth and excitement, they fail. They may make their dollar objective but still they fail in some other important respects. And we predict that eventually, unless there is something that goes a lot deeper, they will even fall short in the very practical matter of getting the necessary cash. Most of the federations we know about are conscious of this, but do we give it enough thought?

Community Chests, United Funds, Fund Raising Federations of all kinds, need to have a philosophy about the good community and about people if they are to grow in strength and meaning. What's more, some of this philosophy should be caught by the campaign workers in the first place and the public at large in the second place. It is more than a game. We are not simply trying to beat someone else's record. The hopes, aspirations and vital needs of people are at stake. What happens to people is what counts.

Campaign workers should know and come to understand how the needs of people are being met; how the dignity and worth of the individual are bolstered in the casework process; how young people grow towards being responsible, mature and happy adults through the group work process; how recreation provides creative opportunities for personal growth; how dependency is turned toward independence and self reliance; how the health needs of the community are being met



through chest services. They should not only know the objectives of agency programs but should understand the limitations that incomplete knowledge and inadequate resources place on the agencies. They should learn not to over-state the case—not promise more than can be delivered. What actually can be delivered in most communities is plenty good enough to get support if it is completely understood and honestly told.

The campaign provides a good opening to help campaign workers, and the general public for that matter, get a better appreciation of the interdependence of people and groups, not only in the immediate community but in the larger communities of the nation and the world. Campaign time is a time for generating community pride and for uniting the community around an important objective, but the basic purpose of social work is ill served if this deepens parochial thinking and narrows horizons. The community that cannot see beyond its own borders thinks small and gets small results. Campaigns offer unique opportunities to bring better understanding of the real meaning of social welfare.

Let's play the game well. Let's keep the dignity and worth of every individual everywhere at the centre of our thinking. That way we can make the slogan "Everybody Gives—Everybody Benefits" ring true. We'll all win.

### **THE FAUTEUX REPORT**

The long-awaited Report of the Committee Appointed to Inquire into the Principles and Procedures followed in the Remission Service of the Department of Justice was released in July. It lives up to the high expectations held for it and should prove a worthy successor to the Archambault Report. The Committee members sensibly argued that a good parole system requires a good prison system and a good prison system requires a good probation system, and on that basis carried their study into all aspects of corrections in Canada. The Report raises many questions that will give the Canadian government and public food for thought in the coming months.

One recommendation is that the federal government assume responsibility for all prisoners with a sentence above six months. Would this create a federal prison service that because of its very size would have to be administered by regulation, at the expense of initiative and experimentation? Another recommendation is for a single parole board for Canada. Would one parole board be able to carry the load of work? Another recommendation is that the final decision on the length of a convicted person's sentence should remain with the individual judge

alone as at present. An extreme alternative that has been suggested from time to time is to place sentencing powers in the hands of a committee. Might not a good compromise between this and the Fauteux Committee's recommendation be to provide for a board with power to review and, if indicated, reduce sentences of more than a certain specified length?

Canada owes a great debt to the Committee members, Mr. Justice Fauteux (Chairman), W. B. Common, J. A. Edmison and Joseph McCulley, and the Minister's announcement in the House that he will call a dominion-provincial conference as soon as possible to follow up on the Report is most welcome.

### **"THE UNITED WAY SHOW"**

A national CBS television show for all community welfare fund campaigns in Canada will be presented on Sunday, September 23, at 10 p.m. EDT, from St. Laurent Auditorium in Montreal. Viewers on network connected TV stations will see the show on the 23rd; non-connected stations will carry the program during the following weeks. Watch your newspaper for stations, dates and hours.

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### **COMING EVENTS OF INTEREST TO COUNCIL MEMBERS**

**October 19 and 20.** French language Institute. Canadian Welfare Council and Le conseil des oeuvres de Montreal. Le Centre social St.-Edouard, 6511 St. Denis Street, Montreal. Theme: Nos économiquement faibles en 1956.

**November 15 to 17.** Biennial Meeting, Family Service Association of America. Sheraton-Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. Theme: "The Family—Bulwark in Social Change".

**November 16 and 17.** Maritime Association for Physical Education and Recreation. Moncton, N.B.

**December 10 to 13.** National Workshop on Social Work Education. Ottawa. (By invitation).

**May 13 to 15, 1957.** Annual Meeting, Canadian Welfare Council. Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa.

## ELIZABETH GOVAN LEAVES THE COUNCIL



Elizabeth Govan

THE Council has again gone through the experience of losing one of its most valued staff members. Elizabeth Govan has resigned, effective September first, to join the faculty of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto.

Dr. Govan will be professor of social work and will have special responsibility for co-ordination of curriculum. She will also be senior staff member in "the practice areas". That is, she will advise on and co-ordinate the content of courses deal-

ing directly with the *practice* of social work, for example, the casework and group work courses.

Dr. Govan has been with the Council for seven years, although during one of these she was on leave of absence to do a special United Nations job in Iraq. Beginning as Secretary of the Public Welfare Division, she has for the past three years been Secretary of Special Projects and Services. But her presence on the Council staff has meant far more than mere titles can convey. Her wide knowledge has been unfailingly at the service of other staff and Council members.

It is hardly surprising that Dr. Govan should be attracted to her new position. Much of her past experience has been in schools of social work—in Australia, in Iraq, and once before at the Toronto School. She is well equipped for academic work, having a fine assortment of degrees from Toronto and Oxford, topped off by a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration. But the Council can, we are sure, have the satisfaction of knowing that Dr. Govan's recent years in the rough and tumble of a national service will have increased the contribution she can make to one of the most important tasks in social work, training the professional worker.

### CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Editor:

In reading through the delightfully set up 36th annual report of the Canadian Welfare Council, an idea has occurred to me triggered by my mis-reading of the layout inside the front cover.

In the top left I read "adoption

services to aging". The word "adoption" was presumably intended to be taken separately; but is not "adoption services to aging" a good idea anyway? Why not adopt a grandfather, a great grandmother, an aunt, a great-uncle? (In our family we have none of these surviving as blood relations.)

Why not set up an adoption agency to facilitate the process?

In modern adoption work for children we move towards the concept "All children are adoptable; there is a home for every child". What about a move towards a home for every aged lonely person staring at the walls of a furnished room? "Adoption" might mean only providing a place to visit and have an occasional meal, and a friendly family who would visit the old person as if he were a relative. Many older people suffer (more even than from inadequate housing and income) from the feeling that they matter to no one.

Why not adoption services to the aging?

CLARE McALLISTER

*Vancouver*

Dear Editor:

The article in your June 1956 issue of *WELFARE* by Mrs. Nora Fox entitled "New Policies in Child Welfare", has no doubt created a good deal of interest throughout this country.

Mrs. Fox made brief reference to the clause on emotional rejection and the difficult task of putting it to use in the northern part of Ontario, due to the lack of resources.

While resources of a clinical nature are perhaps more prevalent in other parts of the province, very few cases have, to the best of my knowledge, been brought before the court.

The problem here I think is two-fold. In the first instance, the child must either have been examined by the psychiatrist before he appeared in court and as a result been found by the psychiatrist to be "emotionally rejected or deprived of affection", thus the court appearance, or secondly, he must be brought before the court as an apparently neglected

child, the case adjourned for psychiatric examination, and the child subsequently found to be emotionally neglected.

Aside from the difficulties of obtaining psychiatric examination with or without parental approval, I am wondering what position the psychiatric profession find themselves in from the standpoint of ethical practice in examining a child with parental approval and then following this up by an appearance in court, or the submission of a written report acceptable to the court.

If the psychiatrist deems the child to be emotionally deprived and neglected, he is almost solely responsible for the court's subsequent ruling of "neglect" and the resultant transfer of guardianship, in the eyes of the parents at least.

Granted, the court can find the child to be neglected and return him to his parents under the supervision of the Society. However, if parental behaviour, attitudes, and the child's home environment as a whole, has been largely instrumental in establishing the child's neglect, is it likely that the court will see fit to return the child to his own home?

It would be interesting I feel to know the views of the psychiatric profession in so far as this amendment to the Child Welfare Act is concerned.

Another amendment to the act deserving of some consideration is that pertaining to the establishment of legal residence for a child prior to the making of a wardship order.

Granted, there are some who may feel that the present amendment has served to clarify matters while others no doubt are of the opinion that it is perhaps more complex than ever before.

My own feeling, for what it is worth, is that we should abolish local municipal residence requirements entirely, and place residence on a provincial basis.

Those of you who are familiar with wardship court proceedings are well aware of the fact that the establishment of child neglect takes sometimes a comparatively short period of time in a great many court cases, with the time being consumed for the most part in establishing which municipality is legally liable for the child's maintenance.

Municipalities in many instances are represented in court by legal counsel to protect their interest on residence matters. The evidence on residence submitted by parents often-times differs; adjournments are necessary and the cost continues to mount with every passing hour, day, week, and month, before residence can finally be established.

Much of the friction in the past between municipalities; between societies and municipalities; and yes, between individual societies, has stemmed from prolonged misunderstanding and differences of opinion over residence both prior to and during court hearings.

Residence established by local municipalities was perhaps fine twenty-five years ago when people did not move around so much. However, it is not uncommon, for a family to be in Hamilton at 9 a.m., Ottawa at 7 p.m., and Sudbury the next day. In their search for a home, children may have been dropped off one or two at a time on the way. On occasion these children come to the attention of local Children's Aid Societies, and sometimes wardship action is necessary.

Residence in such instances cannot

always be traced through the child and the parents have moved around so much that it takes many hours and often weeks to establish their true residence for maintenance purposes.

Placing residence on a provincial basis would make possible more true service to neglected children; would eliminate the problem of establishing residence as it exists at the moment, and would undoubtedly cut the costs of proving or disproving residence for each and every municipality.

The establishment of residence on a provincial basis need not necessarily relieve each and every municipality of the total cost of providing foster care for children residing in each of Ontario's separate municipalities.

The cost perhaps could be charged back to municipalities on a population basis, or in relationship to the number of registered births in a municipality in the course of a year, and with the continuance of already existing provincial grants for preventive services.

A complete analysis of "residence" as it affects children and adults not only under the Child Welfare Act but other provincial statutes as well is, or shortly will become, a necessity.

Such a study could perhaps be a combined operation involving such groups as the Canadian Welfare Council, the Ontario Welfare Council, the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies, the Municipal Officers' Association, and others.

There are no doubt many loopholes in this suggestion. However, we feel the idea is worthy of consideration.

JACK FINLAY

*Managing Director,  
Children's Aid Society,  
of Hamilton, Inc.*

## SOCIAL TRENDS IN CANADA AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR WELFARE PLANNING

R. E. G. DAVIS

ONE of the prime purposes of the Canadian Welfare Council's Annual Meeting is to provide an opportunity for members to appraise the worth and effectiveness of their organization. To do so thoroughly requires the use of bifocal glasses: the lower lens for a close-up examination of the Council itself—what it is doing and how well it is doing it; the upper lens to view it in the broader perspective of its community relationships and responsibilities.

The first of these two audits engaged our attention this morning both in the General Session and the Division meetings. The second is our task this afternoon.

I am to attempt a rough sketch of some of the social trends that seem to be developing in what may be described as the New Canada; and following this the panel, with the audience participating, is to consider what implications these have for welfare planning in general but more particularly for the future program of the Canadian Welfare Council.

### 1. Prosperity

*The first thing that must strike the most casual observer as he surveys the current social scene is the high level of prosperity that obtains throughout the country.*

The gross national product for 1955 increased 10 per cent over 1954 to reach a record high of 26.6 billion

dollars. Wages and salaries were up 7 per cent and corporate profits rose 24 per cent above 1954 and 7 per cent above the previous high in 1951.

Besides Canadians are planning for a larger future and the indications are that, barring catastrophe and ignoring fluctuations, this upward trend will continue throughout the next decade.

This situation, actual and potential, is exciting in different ways to different groups. To the young man on the way up it presents the alluring prospect of continuous financial advancement; to those who have arrived, there is the possibility of ever additional expenditures on comforts and luxuries. What should really impress and inspire a group like ours, however, is the resources for meeting human need that are now available to our society.

All of us, of course, realize that in spite of today's unprecedented prosperity many individuals and families in Canada eke out an existence at or below the poverty line. What we may not realize is how little, economically speaking, would be required to rectify this condition.

A study by the Twentieth Century Fund in the United States, published last year under the title *America's Needs and Resources*, provides an interesting statistic in this connection. Its authors estimate that 6 per cent more than the amount actually spent in 1950 would have provided

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*Mr. Davis, who for ten years has been Executive Director of the Canadian Welfare Council, made this statement at the Council's Annual Meeting in Edmonton on June 19, to open a discussion by a panel and the audience. See also, "What the Council is Doing" in this issue.*



the consumption necessities—food, clothing, housing, medical care, etc.—required to bring all substandard families and individuals in the United States up to a health and decency level. We do not have a corresponding estimate for Canada but it is doubtful whether the figure would be very different.

Surely there is something here to challenge welfare workers and welfare planners. Many of us are preoccupied with the immediate task of ameliorating distress but one has only to reflect, for example, on the number of families in Canada that are broken up solely for lack of housing and whose children pass permanently into the care of children's aid societies to realize how much the cost of customary service could be reduced if basic consumer needs were adequately met.

## 2. Social Security Programs

*A second prominent feature of Canadian life today is the existence and continued development of social security programs.*

These help to correct for the uneven flow of prosperity I have already referred to, since they bolster the income of many substandard families. Their benefits, however, extend to a much larger number of families which through these means are assured of alternative income when regular income fails, as in time of unemployment and old age, and are saved certain costs, such as for health care, housing and the rearing of children, which if not pooled might well undermine their standard of living.

There are two comments to be made about the present state of Canada's social security program:

*First, comprehensive as it is it contains certain glaring gaps:*

1. There is no public program to deal with wage loss due to temporary illness, although the recent National Sickness Survey revealed that 40 to 50 million man-days are lost annually through this cause—more than the total number for which unemployment insurance benefits are normally paid.

2. There is no public program except in a few provinces for assisting the ordinary family with the costs of hospital and medical care.

3. There is no provision of benefits except after a means test for survivors in families where the breadwinner is taken, such as exists, for example, in the United States under Old Age and Survivors Insurance.

*The second comment is that benefit scales in most of our social security programs tend to be inadequate and rigid.*

Here it is interesting to note that when Unemployment Insurance was instituted in 1940 the highest benefit in any class would be roughly equivalent to half the average wage rate. Since that time there have been several upward revisions and in the new act which came into effect last April the maximum rate was set at \$30 a week—more than double what it was in the beginning.

This is, of course, the flexibility we ought to have in all income maintenance programs since money payments are meaningless except in relation to the cost of living. But consider by contrast family allowances where payments have remained unchanged since the program was first introduced in 1945 although they are now worth little more than half of what they were then; or the category programs, for old people, the blind and the totally and permanently disabled, where we still hold stiffly to

\$40 a month—figure which seems to possess some magic for us.

What would it cost to bring benefits under existing programs to a more acceptable minimum and to provide the new programs which we know to be needed?

My own rough estimate would have been a billion dollars annually or 65 per cent more than is being spent at present, but a few days ago I came upon more precise figures prepared by Professor Clarence Barber, an economist at the University of Manitoba. Professor Barber in an interesting article entitled "Tax Levels and Prospective Welfare Expenditures", which appeared in the March-April 1956 issue of the *Canadian Tax Journal*, breaks down further requirements by type of program, including complete hospital and medical care, sickness benefits, an adjustment in family allowances to offset the rise in prices, and an increase in old age pensions to \$60 a month payable to everyone at age 65. Having priced each of these items he come up with a total of 1½ billion dollars.

Clearly expenditures of this magnitude are not to be undertaken lightly and Professor Barber reaches the conclusion that half of such a sum is the maximum we could spend without serious disturbances to the economy, assuming, which it seems reasonable to do, that defence spending is not likely to decline substantially from its present level for a considerable period ahead.

Professor Barber, I should explain, bases his analysis on the contention that with total tax revenues now running to 31 per cent of the national income we are close to a point where, to quote his words, "the added tax straw (for any purpose short of a national emergency) would break

the economy's back"—a conclusion with which none of us, I imagine, would quarrel, although as he himself points out the experience with rising tax rates since 1929 makes it difficult to determine in advance precisely where the breaking point lies.

Is this to say that we must abandon the hope of further welfare advance beyond the half-way house which Professor Barber offers us? I don't myself think so, and that because of one important fact which for some reason does not enter into his calculations—the fact, namely, that the per capita income of Canadians is steadily rising.

Canada's production today is twice what it was 10 years ago while its population during the same period increased by no more than 20 per cent, and all estimates of future growth suggest a continuation of the same pattern. To quote one estimate taken from last week's *Financial Post*, Crawford Gordon Jr., the president of Avro, speaking recently in New York, forecast Canada's population in 1980 at 25 to 30 millions, less than twice what it is now but its gross product at \$80 billion dollars, more than triple this year's record.

Trim these figures down a little, if you like, to correct for over-optimism—their meaning is the same. It is that year by year Canadians on the average will be earning more, and that therefore government revenues can increase substantially without any rise in the tax rate.

Putting it another way, each year as incomes rise Canadians will have the opportunity, without cutting into the existing living standards of any of us, to take some of the added benefit of increased production in the form of expanded social services.

The expansion, it goes without saying, will have to be gradual and discriminating, with one alternative weighed against another, but that it is utopian to think of reaching the goal of a comprehensive and adequate social security program in the next decade I find it difficult to believe. Is it likely that the new Canada which is planning and building other aspects of its national life with such vision and boldness will be content to leave its social security structure indefinitely in its present defective and unfinished form?

### 3. Voluntary Welfare

*One might expect in view of the expanding role of governments to find some decline of activity in the private welfare field. Actually the growth of voluntary programs was never so rapid and dynamic as it is today.*

There are a number of reasons for this. One is the gaps and deficiencies in public programs already pointed out. Another is the lag that invariably exists between the emergence of new needs and public provision to meet them; and still another the traditional attitude of Canadians which makes them reluctant to hand over to the state anything that citizens through private enterprise can provide for themselves.

The biggest single development on the voluntary front in recent years has been the emergence and spread of employee benefit plans, which so far as industrial workers are concerned serve to supplement or substitute for government provisions in such matters as pensions and health care.

Complete figures for Canada are not available but the estimates for United States indicate that as far back as 1950 employer payments to

these private health and pension plans were over one-fifth as large as the country's total government expenditures for welfare, including veterans' benefits and social insurance.

Indeed so phenomenal has been this whole development that the term "welfare capitalism" has been coined and there are those who argue that properly business and labour between them, rather than the state, should shoulder the main responsibility for providing the nation's health and welfare services, and in doing so for determining social policy.

Private welfare services (apart from employee benefit plans), that is to say those financed in part or whole by philanthropic giving, present such a variegated and complex pattern that it is not easy to offer any broad generalization about them. However, certain trends can be identified both in their *programs* and their methods of *financing*.

Under the head of *program* several things stand out:

1. The shift of emphasis from relief for people in distress to remedial and preventive services.

2. The great expansion and refinement of these services in the areas of counselling and casework, recreation, and health and rehabilitation.

3. The selection of particular groups for special care and study, such as children and youth, which is traditional, but more recently old people, the emotionally disturbed, and delinquents, including discharged prisoners.

4. Increasing attention to community planning, research and organization as they relate both to the coordination of existing services and the identification of new problems

and needs. This process, which has the effect of bringing public and private agencies together into a closer working partnership, has come to be regarded by the voluntary field as one of its major responsibilities.

With regard to the *financing* of private welfare services several changes seem to be taking place, although for statistical verification one has to turn to American figures:

1. The total amount of money contributed for private welfare has increased substantially but is not keeping pace with the combined impact of increased prices and higher population.

2. Individuals still provide the bulk of the funds secured but in terms of their disposable incomes they are giving considerably less than they used to.

3. The proportion of private welfare funds contributed by business corporations is steadily increasing. Today, some 40 per cent of community chest contributions in Canada come from this source.

4. Finally, one notes the increased demand there is today for a more orderly and systematic way of financing private agencies. Out of this demand, which goes back some years, came the idea of federated fund-giving expressed first in community chests, principally to combine the needs of local agencies; but more recently in so-called United Funds which include a number of the large national organizations as well. United Funds are only beginning in Canada but the experience in the United States, where the movement has developed further, would suggest not only that they are a labour-saving and efficiency-promoting device but also that they have succeeded in raising more money for

private services than was ever forthcoming under earlier campaign methods.

These are substantial gains, but it would be a mistake not to recognize that there are risks as well. One risk is that the whole enterprise may become impersonal, so much like a method of taxation that the feeling of identification between the giver and the cause is gradually undermined. And another is that unless interest in federated financing is matched by an equal concern for social planning we could easily lose sight of our main objective. This is not the convenience of the contributor or the canvasser, important as that undoubtedly is, but an integrated program of high quality services firmly related to actual individual and community needs.

#### 4. Larger Population

I have already referred to the steady and substantial increase that is taking place in the size of Canada's population. *Between 1941 and 1951 the increase, disregarding Newfoundland, was 19 per cent and there is every reason to think that in the present decade it will be at least as large, bringing the total population to something like 18 million by 1961.* Not only so, but rising birth rates since the war and falling death rates mean that we have more babies and more old people absolutely and proportionately than ever before. The over-65 group in Canada has doubled in the past twenty years and now runs to well over a million people.

It requires little reflection to appreciate the implications of these changes for social planning and service. Just to keep pace with a two per cent annual increase in population is a task in itself, but on top of this is the fact of the "bulge" of the

two groups—the young and the old—for whom welfare programs are of the greatest importance.

There is also the consideration that the bulge created by the stepped-up birthrate is moving up the line. We see its effect already in the growth of the school population. Very soon it will reach the universities with problems that are already causing concern. It will also begin to impinge on the labor market, bringing some relief to the hard-pressed members of the bread-winner group but at the same time giving rise to new social problems such as unprecedented demand for housing. Parenthetically, if we want low-rental housing in Canada, a need which has been long neglected, we had better get it in the next ten years before the demand creates an impossible situation for the building trades.

### 5. People Live Differently

*There are several other demographic trends of considerable social significance that can only be touched on briefly:*

1. One of these has to do with *family formation*. Young people are marrying earlier and tend to bunch their children in the first few years. There may be a point to think of here in relation to the recruiting of women social workers. It has been suggested that we ought to concentrate our efforts on the group 35 years and over who in terms of experience are preferable to young girls anyway and have a better than even chance of outliving their husbands.

2. *Another trend is for people to move around more:* from province to province, from rural to urban areas, from town to city, and within a metropolitan area from the "inner city" to the suburbs. What mockery

such mobility makes of the residence regulations attached to so many of our welfare programs!

Suppose one could not work in another community until he had lived there one to three years? But this is the kind of restriction we put on access to our social services. And there are other questions as well, such as who is to serve suburbia and how? What about the absence of family ties in these communities and the isolation of children from other age and income groups? And are we going to leave the "inner city" to transients, old people, and lower income groups? There are plenty of problems here for the social as well as the physical planners.

3. Finally, although much more might be said, is the fact that *the work week is coming down*, for many people anyway if not for all of us, which raises the question of how we are going to use our increased leisure. It is interesting to observe that some 40 per cent of the funds distributed by community chests is now devoted to the support of recreation and allied agencies, which indicates an alertness to the changing situation. There has also been a substantial growth in public programs and facilities extending all the way from such national agencies as the CBC and the National Film Board to neighborhood playgrounds and community centres.

Much more, however, remains to be done in an age when what is popularly called automation is bound to shift the balance still further in the direction of free time. We need to help people acquire the interests and skills necessary to fill leisure hours with satisfaction, and this means much more than passive entertainment, or even participation in sports and games. For all its advantages our



society will be a poor thing unless an increasing proportion of people devote themselves also to cultural and scientific pursuits and to social and civic responsibilities.

### 6. Opinions and Attitudes

The last trend to which I should like to make reference is in the area rather of opinion and attitude than of social change but it should, I believe, be brought in because of its bearing on the future task of social welfare. I refer to the conviction, everywhere growing, that in the global age we have now entered *the obligation to meet human need cannot stop at national borders*. It must embrace the well-being of all people everywhere, but especially of the many millions in the under-developed areas of the world whose lives are darkened by poverty, hunger, ignorance and ill-health.

One measure of this need is to be found in a few statistics given out by the United Nations. Eighteen per cent of the world's population, including the people of Canada, are in the top income group. They have an average income of \$1000 a year. Next to them, and including countries like the USSR, Uruguay, Israel and South Africa, is another 15 per cent for whom the average income is \$300. And then there are the rest—two-thirds of the world's population—with an average of \$50 a year.

Such figures may suggest only the difficulty, if not the hopelessness, of doing anything constructive about a problem of such vast proportions. But they may also be interpreted as a summons to enterprise and high adventure. No one would want to minimize how much remains to be done in Canada before we can be satisfied with our provisions for meeting human need, but over the next 25

years surely it is in the international field that the supreme challenge lies, a challenge which we should endeavour to meet, in our own interest if for no higher reason, and even though in consequence social progress at home has to be at a slower rate than we would otherwise desire.

### Conclusion

It occurs to me that some of you listening to what I have had to say about the objectives of social welfare in the period ahead may be inclined to dismiss a good deal of it as a beguiling but idle dream. To eliminate poverty in Canada during the next ten or even twenty-five years; to round out the country's social security system; to strengthen the social planning machinery not only in local communities, but regionally and nationally as well; to expand and adapt our welfare services in step with population growth and changes; to take up the challenge of increased leisure; to help meet the crying needs of people in underdeveloped areas—any of these is a tremendous undertaking; to tackle all of them together would appear to be an utterly impossible task.

What are we to say to criticisms of this kind?

One might of course reply that dreaming about the future is a fairly general preoccupation of Canadians at the present time. We do a good deal of dreaming about the arts and sciences, radio and television, economics and technology—often with the aid of Royal Commissions—and nobody seems to mind. Why shouldn't we be permitted to do a little also about social values and basic human needs?

But a more serious answer is given by David Riesman, whom many of you know as the author of *The*



*Lonely Crowd*. In one of his essays which I read on my way to Edmonton he makes a strong plea for what he calls the revival of utopian thinking—utopian being defined as “a social order which has not yet been tried and may be difficult to achieve but nonetheless is a realistic possibility”.

There is always, says Riesman, a market for the kind of thinking that promises immediate results. The need for the kind of thinking which confronts us with great plans and great hopes is not so evident—yet without great plans it is hard and often self-defeating to make little ones.

Utopian thinking, according to Riesman, requires what he calls “the nerve of failure”, that is the ability to face the possibility of defeat without

feeling morally crushed. It is because they lack the courage to face failure that people tend to repress their claims for a decent world to a “practical” point and to avoid any goals, personal or social, that seem out of step with common sense.

And, he concludes, the requirement of utopian creation is a kind of sensitive and friendly relation to reality—a relation which respects “what is”, (differing in that respect from idle dreaming), but includes in itself also “what might be” and “what ought to be”—even though we may fail and fall short of its full attainment.

Isn't this something like what David Croll meant last night when he spoke of the need for prophets and crusaders in the field of social welfare?

## WHAT THE PRESS SAID . . .

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Mr. Davis's speech was widely quoted in newspapers, and many papers also made editorial comment on it, some favourable and some unfavourable. The adverse comments raise questions and objections that we know must be answered, and the Canadian Welfare Council is glad to have them raised. Following are some fairly typical remarks from editorial pages:

“His forecast was placed in jeopardy by the ‘new program’ which he himself outlined. . . . There may be merit in all these plans but there are also risks and costs involved. So that all plans may be assessed, Canadians should expect welfare planners to spell out their ideas in the simplest terms. . . . Surely, too, Canadians should expect to be given an opportunity for deciding whether they want to be served, and how.” (*Saskatoon Star Phoenix*)

“But at home and even more so abroad, Mr. Davis emphasizes, poverty continues to present a stiff challenge. . . . What is

interesting in all this is not the enumeration of social policies which, however desirable, would admittedly be expensive. It is Mr. Davis's contention that Canada could afford a better deal for those in the lower income brackets because per capita income is rising. . . . Government revenues, Mr. Davis concludes, can increase substantially without higher taxes.” (*Ottawa Citizen*)

“It is unfortunate indeed that an organization such as the Canadian Welfare Council whose basic task is to promote private, voluntary welfare work, should seek the easy way out by trying to double the tax burden of social security costs, without really accomplishing anything at all to help solve the social welfare problems of those in real need”. (*Sherbrooke Daily Record*)

[Is it true that the CWC's basic task is as described here? Does Mr. Davis really advocate doubling the tax burden of social security costs?—Ed.]

## ACHIEVING ADOPTION THROUGH PUBLICITY

ELEANOR LEMON

SOME readers will be familiar with the article in the December 1955 issue of *Chatelaine* written by Dorothy Sangster and entitled "The Little Girl Nobody Wants". Donna, age 5, whose need for adopting parents was featured, was born with severe harelip and cleft palate. This was later repaired by skilful surgery—leaving her with a scar and a whimsical half smile which she would permanently carry. Besides the outward disfigurement, Donna's palate will never be closed, since the operation would throw her teeth out of alignment. She looks forward to special dental work and speech therapy in years to come. But she has many endearing qualities to offset her disability.

Shortly after birth her mother released her to the Children's Aid and Infants' Homes of Toronto for permanent planning. Before she was quite two we began looking for adopting parents, but met with repeated failure. In the summer of 1955 the opportunity came to have Miss Sangster present, through the medium of *Chatelaine* magazine, Donna's desperate need for a permanent home.

As a direct result, Donna is now happily placed with adopting parents who have not wavered in their acceptance of her disability from the time of their response to the article.

For those who have not read Miss

Sangster's article, some comment as to its content is in order. It is an honest and intensely moving portrayal of a little girl's denial—because of disfigurement—of the most vital possession a child can have, a Mummy and Daddy. With equal sensitivity Miss Sangster handles information about the natural parents and the conflict experienced by two couples who considered her for their daughter by adoption but who were unable to follow through.

Both attempts to place Donna for adoption had raised our hopes for success. When she was two she had been in one home for a short period when well-meaning friends planted fears in the couple's minds of the possibility of additional defect.

At age four, placement had proceeded as far as visits with a couple when they had to withdraw because of the feelings her disfigurement aroused. Though always on the alert for possible parents, we were discouraged. There seemed no prospect.

We had previously used publicity in local newspapers on behalf of older children and children who were different because of mixed racial background. This had resulted in the successful placement of several children. The responses at that time had encouraged us to believe that there could be other accepting families who for some reason had

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*Miss Lemon, who is senior adoption intake worker for the Children's Aid and Infants' Homes of Toronto, wrote this article to put on record the results of the courageous public-education venture she describes. Many agencies are reluctant to attempt this kind of publicity because of the human feelings involved. The dangers can be avoided by careful planning, as her article shows.*

not made known to an agency their desire for a child.

Several attempts were made to elicit the help of local newspapers and television stations in a similar search for a suitable home for Donna. These media were not enthusiastic: they felt the community was not yet sufficiently educated about the placement of children with such a disability to risk publication of her picture and her story. Then by "happenstance", the opportunity came.

### The Opening

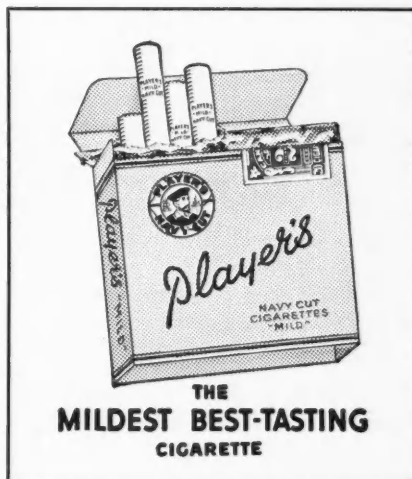
Miss Dorothy Sangster, a professional writer in our city, has always had a warm interest in welfare activities in the community. In the summer of 1955 she was approached by *Chatelaine* magazine to write an article for their December issue. It was to be from the field of welfare, and was to feature a child. A friend of the agency, she came to our publicity director in her search for material.

Donna was not the immediate choice but after talking to the staff in the agency most closely concerned with Donna's future, Miss Sangster decided upon this child as her subject.

All through her gathering of information Miss Sangster worked closely with us, and it cannot be emphasized too strongly that her willingness to present the situation from the agency point of view contributed to our ability to handle the response the article elicited.

The editor of *Chatelaine* had some initial misgivings about presenting a story of a child where the ending was unhappy, but he agreed that it had possibilities. We did not know to what extent he had decided to capitalize on its appeal until the

September 15, 1956



article appeared with the title "The Little Girl Nobody Wants", carrying captions around her photograph saying that she was without a home for Christmas!

### Response!

It was indeed a fallacy that the public would be repulsed by publicity surrounding the need of adopting parents for a child with a disfigurement. Before we in Ontario had ever seen the December issue of *Chatelaine*. Letters and telegrams began to come in from the West Coast, and the course of the release of the magazine could be readily followed by the place of origin of the steadily increasing replies.

Not a province in the Dominion failed to produce a reply, and the response totalled almost two hundred families. Most letters showed an intense feeling of responsibility for this little girl in her plight. We were faced with the problem of dealing with the interest and concern expressed and also fitting this task into the already heavy requirements of the agency program.

It was quickly decided to prepare a letter of acknowledgment which could be mimeographed and mailed out immediately to those from a distance who got in touch with us by letter or telegram. This would give us time to sort out replies that bore promise.

Miss Sangster's article had spoken of other children in the agency who had special need of accepting parents. We noted that some letters mentioned interest in a child of mixed racial background.

It was important to make maximum use of the response. We wrote to the child welfare branches in each province and to Ontario Children's Aid Societies, sending them lists of the families from their areas who had replied to the article and asking them to let us know if any were known to them. This kind of guidance would be needed when deciding about referral of a family to their local Society. Almost without exception these agencies sent us words of encouragement and lent support to the experiment we had undertaken.

The mimeographed reply to the families read thus:

Your letter offering a home to Donna in response to Miss Sangster's article in *Chatelaine*, is acknowledged with thanks. Though we would like to have answered you more personally, it is necessary for us to reply by mimeographed letter. The number of couples from all over Canada who have written has been far beyond our expectation.

It seems wise for us, first, to consider the applicants who are in or near Toronto. Though this will be disappointing to you, we hope you will understand our reasons for doing so. Donna is one of a group of children with a similar disability whose cases are being followed at the Hospital for

Sick Children in Toronto. It would be to her advantage to continue this special service if a suitable adoption home can be found near enough to make this possible. Then too, since Donna has experienced several moves, it would be easier for her to have our worker, Miss Spence, whom she knows and trusts, stand by until she has settled into her adoptive family. This would not be possible if the adoption home were far away.

When we have something more definite to tell you about our selection of a home for Donna, we will write to let you know. By the time we get to know the near-by families who have applied, it will be after Christmas before a decision can be reached.

In the meantime, please accept our gratitude for your response to Donna's need.

We had evidence that the letter was well received in that a number of families replied indicating they could accept this first step in selection.

#### **What the Letters Were Like**

May we digress for a moment to examine in total the kinds of response received. There were only three grudge letters.

Slightly over one-third were obviously unsuitable for adoption consideration on such basis as youth or advanced years, single persons or common-law unions, or "emotional" replies.

Ten out of the total had been thinking of adoption anyway, and another twenty-one had adopted children.

Replies from local Children's Aid Societies showed that several families had already been used for placement of special children. Twenty-five had children or relatives with the same disability and another thirty-two knew people who were so afflicted. All of these spoke encouragingly of

the acceptance and adjustment of such people in their community.

Twenty-five letters showed promise of a broad acceptance of children—five of these were in or reasonably near Toronto, and it was with these we began our interviewing.

We suggested to the other promising families that they get in touch with their local Society to discuss their interest in exceptional children. All in all we felt there was evidence that many couples had truly examined their feelings of acceptance of the "different" child before deciding to write. Families who already had children seemed most easily to express acceptance.

The content of the response was, of course, not without humour and poignancy. Among the numerous snapshots enclosed with replies was a quaint family photograph of a mother and father and their eleven children—all under twelve years. The letter said simply, by way of explanation, "Some of them are twins". But they had room for one more.

There was the couple—husband 72 and wife 58—who blithely said, "We are a middle-aged couple". There were two women, now relatively happy and secure with common-law husbands, for whom Donna's struggles to find acceptance touched off a chord of retrospect. Neither had children, and both felt they had something special to offer to Donna. Both however, were realistic in expressing the unlikelihood we could consider them.

### **Nearing Home**

The screening of the twenty-two local families was handled by "telephone interviews" and resulted in planning office interviews with five of the couples. All five were seen

by one worker. The Toronto family with whom Donna has been placed had written us a simple but warm statement of their interest. As the worker proceeded with the home study we were more and more impressed by the soundness of their family life and their spirit of enterprise.

We knew by the glow on the worker's face as she told us of them that this time we could allow ourselves to hope. They had thought about the adoption of a daughter but had considered it an impossibility since they already had two sons. The great day arrived for them to meet Donna. Then the placement worker, whom Donna knew and who had worked so hard for three years to see her settled, fell ill and we all had to bide our time for six weeks.

When the day of the actual meeting, in a restaurant, finally came, there was quiet but none the less real excitement. The worker told the couple to take as long as they wished to make their decision, and we watched her face in the corridor next day—not daring to ask. In early afternoon they telephoned, and their decision was the same.

It would take another article to recount the placement process, but it ended March 23, 1956, with Donna happily packing her suit-case and treasures for the final trip. It is a sobering thought that without the publicity we might never have found this outstanding family.

When Donna moved to her new home, a second mimeographed letter went out to all families from whom we had heard.

It read as follows (with addition of an extra paragraph for the promising families, suggesting they contact their local Society):



You will be pleased to know that Donna has moved into her new home and knows this is where she will 'live for always and grow up'. They are a Toronto family who got in touch with us after reading Miss Sangster's article in *Chatelaine*.

We thought you would like to know that Donna is feeling safe and happy about her new parents. When she had got to know them and just before she finally went to them to stay, she said to Miss Spence, 'You have looked for a Mummy and Daddy for a long time, haven't you? But you won't look any more, will you?' This shows how satisfied she feels.

Once again may we express our thanks for your interest in Donna's welfare.

Several families have replied, thanking us for letting them know Donna has found a home.

Three of the other couples we interviewed mentioned their interest in children of mixed racial background. In getting to know these families, who are white, we have arrived at the comfortable conclusion that they have the background and attitude to be successful parents to one of these children. We have happily placed two part-Oriental brothers with one family and look forward to placement with the other two when a suitable choice of child can be made. The fifth family interviewed had four children, and did not prove to have the qualities of acceptance needed for special children.

#### **Misgivings—and What We Did**

This account would be by no means complete without comment in the dangers inherent in an experiment of this kind. We realized that publicity would expose extremely personal happenings in the lives of Donna's natural parents and the

couples who had tried to be her parents. Consideration was given to seeking out the natural mother to gain her approval of the undertaking.

After talking with the caseworker who had helped her through the release of her child several years before, we decided against this. It was known from the maturity of her feelings at that time that she would be in accord with any plan that has as its motive the well-being of her child. The decision was made in balancing this known fact against what it might mean to bring her child's needs back into her life at this time.

It would also be hard for the two couples who had so painfully considered taking Donna as their child to see in print the part they had played. The agency prepared the way for Miss Sangster to talk with them and, because of their basic concern for what was best for Donna, they were willing for their part of the story to be told.

Also taken into account was the publicizing of the kind of intimate information about a child and her background that is normally shared only with adopting parents. The strains which adopting parents undergo in sharing information with their child about original parents would be accentuated—not only have they the facts, but possibly the neighbours and children on the street will have them, too.

It was important that the article present the information sensitively and with understanding. It also put on the agency the responsibility for choosing adopting parents whose openness and breadth of insight would assure the successful handling of possible intrusion into this intimate relationship. We feel fortunate that we found such a family.



### Counting the Cost

Cost to the agency in handling an experiment of this kind bears thinking about. It has undoubtedly been high in terms of man-hours and a temporary slowing down of the normal work. In the long-term view, however, our success in finding suitable homes for at least four children more than balances the immediate cost. For these children we had had no immediate prospect of placement and might have experienced a lengthy period of agency responsibility for them in boarding care. Those who control the municipal purse-strings can be grateful these children will no longer be their charge.

This Agency is recently experiencing an exciting upsurge in the number of families who come specifically requesting a child "whom nobody else wants". To date, this interest has centred mainly on older children and children of mixed racial background. Publicity over recent years about the needs of such children has undoubtedly prompted families to make inquiries of us.

We are finding that couples who come with this specific request are on the whole better adapted for parenthood to such a child than the families to whom the thought is introduced by the agency. We can hope that the stirring of feeling for a disfigured child which Miss Sangster has prompted will bring some similar results in other parts of Canada.

### More Homes Found

We can say with confidence that this experience with "interpretation" has been well worthwhile. In addition to our own success in finding suitable homes for a number of our special children we are receiving news that

the article has stimulated interest among couples in other areas.

Letters from three outside agencies tell us that an Oriental child, an Indian child, a ten-year-old girl, and a child who had experienced the loss of several homes, have been placed as a result. There are two other homes where placement of a child of mixed racial origin is planned.

This makes a total of seven children with special needs who have already found homes, and another four couples are waiting the choice of a child.

It is too early to measure the results in the broader field. It would be of satisfaction to us to hear from other agencies who have been affected by this publicity so that we might add their experience to the measure of the worthwhileness of this venture.

### Skilled Director Wanted

for small rehabilitation home in Toronto, to serve young men released from reformatories. This is a special challenge. Emphasis is on good social work practice in a Christian context. Experience in correctional work necessary; social work training an advantage. Single man or married man without children preferred. Director must live in. Apply, stating experience, training and references to Reverend W. E. Mann, 135 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO, Ontario.

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TORONTO, Ontario

SIGMUND FREUD was born on May 6, 1856, in the little town of Freiberg, Moravia. This was then a part of the Austro-Hungarian empire; the people in the surrounding countryside spoke Czech and were largely Roman Catholics. Freud and the happy family in which he grew up were Jewish and spoke, for the most part, German. His father, twice the age of Freud's mother, had been married before and brought to the new home a pair of ready-made adolescent sons.

Sigmund was marked from the beginning of his serious academic work by an insatiable desire to "understand" things. He seemed to abhor mere textbook answers to big questions. This curiosity was nowhere more manifest than in the field to which his neurological studies took him, namely, the speech difficulties and hysterics of his medical patients.

This centenary year of the birth of a very creative thinker will bring forth all kinds of reconstructions and evaluations of his life and work. Specialists in the area of mental diagnosis and psychotherapy—both psychoanalytical and other—will undoubtedly concentrate on his techniques and hypotheses. (Some brash enthusiasts will seek to psychoanalyse Freud himself from his writings and

the anecdotes of those who knew him and are still living.)

People who work in welfare fields that draw heavily on what we may call the "sciences of man" will naturally take time off to assess the influence of Freud on psychology and the social disciplines. In doing so, they can scarcely avoid noting that Freudian language has filtered down to the social worker, the novelist and the cartoonist. They will observe that even at the level of the cocktail party and the coffee break some of the words and ideas attributed to Freud will be glibly bandied about.

If we seek to make an interim appraisal of the contribution of Freud, and of those like Jung and Adler who may be called psychoanalytical "dissidents", two questions will be asked. The first one is: have we a different view of human nature or of the social resultants of man's behaviour from what we should have had if Freud, or someone like him, had not lived? The second question will break in two. If Freud's views have modified ours, have they been helpful? And even if they are judged fruitful, have there been any unfortunate by-products?

In attempting a brief answer to these questions, with the chief emphasis on the very last one, I shall skip any attempt at a critique of Freud's

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*Dr. Wilson, who achieved a Ph.D. in psychology at the University of Toronto in 1933, is on the staff of the Montreal Star, as editor of the "Design for Living" page and of the daily column "Let's Talk It Over". He is a past-president of the John Howard Society of Quebec and a director of The Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, Quebec region. He earlier spent fifteen years teaching psychology in two Universities, Toronto and Western Ontario, and several years in personnel work with the R.C.A.F. and the federal Civil Service Commission.*

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(by Dorothy Rogers)

detailed views, leaving this to those who, Freud expressly stated, are alone competent to judge, those who have been trained in psychoanalysis and who themselves have been properly psychoanalysed. Since I do not qualify on either score I am delighted that Freud nominated his own referees.

In answer to our first question above, I would say that Freud did introduce a revolutionary idea, backed by empirical facts, that might be compared in the world of human nature with the views of, first, Copernicus and, later, Newton in the world of astronomy. In fact the process was telescoped a bit, so that Freud was more like Copernicus and Newton rolled into one. In a moment I shall name, though not defend, the major suggestion in question.

It is clear that in many cases the leads provided by Freud have been most helpful. Some clinical psychologists have sought to use these insights in a rapid and "standardized" manner by what are known as "projection tests". (I have never quite made up

my mind as to who does the projecting, the candidate or the examiner.)

About the results of Freud on general twentieth-century thinking and talking—it is my thesis here that there have been some unfortunate by-products. No sensible person would hold Freud responsible for these, since he reiterated through his voluminous writings many warnings against these very evils.

Most people, however, who ape Freud, have read very little of his primary writings, and get their vocabulary second and third hand. It would be as unjust to rebuke Freud for all of this as it would be to blame Einstein because the initial use of atomic fission was for destructive purposes.

### Freud in Perspective

To appraise Freud's place in the understanding of man one should think in terms of the history of ideas. This is asking a lot of a generation that glories more in the results of science than it does in the development of crucial ideas. We like inventions more than fundamental turning points in creative thought.

For those who have kept an inquiring attitude, in spite of a university degree or a social worker's course, and who have not confused the passing of examinations with an education, perhaps the best book to look at is Crane Brinton's *Ideas and Men*.

In this basic volume on the evolution of thought, Freud is classed as a product of the Eighteenth-century Enlightenment, though a century late. He is further classed as an "anti-intellectual". This does not mean one who stresses the operation of reason in the affairs of men (a rationalist), nor a person who places the feelings and emotions above all (a romanticist). Least of all does it mean a man like

Rousseau who recommended a return to a primitive "natural" state. The term is a technical one and applies to one who wants to use reason to understand the status of reason in the guidance of conduct. The negative prefix "anti" is unfortunate in this connection.

The use of a questioning, searching reason (commonly called a strictly scientific attitude) to stake out the limits of reason sounds a bit paradoxical; it is something like Helmholtz concluding that the human eye was the most imperfect of all the Creator's devices though Helmholtz used his eyes to arrive at that conclusion.

Freud himself requested that his ideas should be read as a historical sequence. This development is well portrayed in a recent (1956) book by Richard Schoenwald, *Freud: the Man and His Mind*. The least one can do who wants to understand Freud is to read this 250-page book.

#### **What Did Freud Contribute?**

What was the main contribution of Freud? The primary answer is likely to be the importance of the "unconscious" in the control of human action: that there is a reservoir of memories, feelings and wishes that are submerged by the higher reason or consciousness. The civil war that might be caused by conflicts between the conscious and the unconscious would give rise to seemingly abnormal behaviour which we call neurotic or even psychotic.

The suggestion of such a hidden reservoir was not new with Freud. Augustine, for example, some 1500 years previously had come across an "unconscious" dynamic by a process of introspection. When he finally arrived at Book X of his *Confessions* he asks the question: "Who am I?"

What he meant was: "What makes me tick?"

If we dig beneath his devotional rhapsody, we find him examining the senses, the emotions, voluntary movements and all other components of human consciousness in a way that would have made Wundt proud. His relentless search led him through "memory" to a sphere of "oblivion" where ideas and feelings have slipped but remain active as causes and generators of emotions and actions.

He said, "There still live in my memory the images of such things as my ill custom had there fixed . . . and they come to me in sleep". Then he asks plaintively, "Am I not myself at that time?" He even called attention to dreams which added still further to his need of confession.

In other words, Augustine, like others, had noted the gap between his normal aspirations while awake and the intrusion of less desirable impulses during relative unconsciousness. "Where is reason then", he demands, "by which my mind, when awake, resists such suggestions as these?"

The idea of the "unconscious", which untutored people still refer to erroneously as the "subconscious", was not, then, brand new with Freud. His merit was that he began with the observed facts of aphasias and hysterical states and sought a hypothesis that would explain them better than the prevailing "physical psychology". We should substitute the adjective "biological" for "physical" in his description.

In passing, it may be worth noting that as one moves in modern psychology through laboratory experimentation to comparative psychology itself, one notes less and less acceptance of Freud's views and more and

more of those of Pavlov. Both of these writers held out for determinism in behaviour, the one from within and the other from without.

Once Freud satisfied his mind that there was an "unconscious" the next question was how to tap it and perhaps modify its disruptive influence. He regarded the nature of the unconscious as being as unknown to us as the true reality of the outer world was through the mediation of our senses. This is clearly stated by him in Volume V, page 613, of the Standard Edition of his works, Hogarth Press, 1953.

The method he adopted was called by him "psychoanalytic" as early as 1896. The meaning of dreams, slips of the tongue, significant forgetting and free association in relaxed states—these are some of the flank attacks on the unconscious that Freud and others of his dissident followers hit upon.

One of the points Freud insisted on was that though some illnesses had a psychological origin, others showing the same symptoms might spring from neural lesions. In other words, he demanded clinical thoroughness and not inspired guessing by amateurs.

### **Crack-Pot Freudians in a Gullible Age**

This last remark brings me to the pseudo-Freudianism that has tended to bring psychoanalysis and perhaps psychiatry into disrepute. Most people are acquainted with such terms and metaphors as the "id" the "ego" the "super-ego", the "libido" and the "censor".

Not as many people are aware of the immense amount of investigation and thought that Freud put into every verbal construct that he invented. All of his key words were

once sharply minted; but, alas, they have been worn smooth by ill-advised circulation. "Words" said the English philosopher years ago, "are only counters for wise men but the true gold for fools".

Where the hopalong version of Freud has been most noticeable is in the regions that often form a fringe to the field of mental disturbances. These are the areas where workers grapple with practical problems of daily living. In their own minds, at least, they are likely to diagnose a client's perplexities as though they knew some little particle of what Freud really said, which, of course, they don't. At the same time they enjoy a certain immunity because they are not likely to be held accountable for their findings by competent theorists.

For example, they may be led to ascribe an "inferiority complex" to a client without once noting that they have added nothing to the known facts that he feels inadequate in certain settings. Another slap-happy excursion into big word-dom is in speaking about "unconscious hostilities". "Father fixations" and "repressed homosexual impulses" are other examples.

Then, of course, there is always an "Oedipus Complex" to explain Hamlet or the child that is homesick. It has been brought to my attention that the latter malady is socially sanctioned in only one instance, and that is when a service club sings, "I want a girl just like the girl that married dear old dad".

The unhappiest person in the world of departed spirits over such amateurish extension of psychoanalysis would be Freud himself. My opinion of his revolutionary findings, stated above, is high. I believe that



he called our attention, on observable grounds, to some facets of human behaviour that the 19th century European "compromise" had overlooked. But this favourable assessment is founded on the relentless manner in which Freud insisted on checking and verifying the usefulness of his hypotheses. His final touchstone was therapy; did his techniques help the patient to clearer insight or the therapist to wiser guidance?

### **The Courts and Penology**

Two fields will be selected, from many, to illustrate my uneasiness at this plethora of psychoanalysis on the half-shell. The first is the legal arena. In criminal law the questions of motivation and intent are bound to arise. What will the court do if some vague "unconscious" is held responsible for the offense? Is there a difference between an "abnormal" person and any one of us in this respect? Where is the line between an irresistible impulse and clear intent?

In other words, if we are allowed merely to mouth certain technical phrases, preferably in Latin so that we can meet the lawyers on their own ground, where does human responsibility come in? The answer is that daily the courts are becoming increasingly inhospitable to defenses based on obscure words.

The other field is closely related and one with which I am more familiar. This is the field of constructive penology. All of us surely want the idea of treatment to be dominant. But this cannot include some wild faith in what psychotherapy could do, or even psychoanalysis, assuming that the volume of services could ever match the need.

Take the perplexing (and increasing) offense of homosexual ac-

tions. Some good folk seem to believe that this is much like an illness and would, therefore, yield to professional treatment. Yet I have been struck, in the reading of recent books, by the mixed-up and negative results reported by even leading psychiatrists themselves and the note of pessimism there recorded. It is not that I am against psychotherapy, but rather that I do not ascribe miracle-working powers, by some new kind of social worker's magic, to an already hard-pressed profession.

From the twin points of view of diagnosis and treatment, it has sometimes appeared to me that some of us who are interested in human deviations rush in where angels fear to tread. Psychoanalytical language and an overly optimistic view of what psychotherapy of any kind can do have led too many into an unwise use of technical terms and a blind faith that some new kind of miracle can be wrought.

By the time this sloppy language and thinking reaches the novel writer, the radio program and the street, the situation is hopeless. Over any lunch counter one can hear symbolic interpretations of dreams or sinister comments on lapses of memory by people who wouldn't know an "id" if it turned up in their soup.

I rather applaud the attitude of an inmate of one of our prisons. He was an outstanding player on the intra-mural baseball team. Later, when he suffered some emotional upset he was paraded before an interviewer who had heard of Freud by remote control.

"Do you ever dream?" he was asked.

"All the time", the man replied.

"What do you dream about?" was the next question.

"About baseball", came the answer.

"Why, my man, don't you ever dream about girls?" the interviewer asked.

"What! And miss my turn at bat?" replied the astonished inmate.

I would suggest that social workers, school teachers, preachers and guidance officers might do well to avoid diagnosis. Such terms as "neurotic", "emotional insecurity", "inferiority complex" and "hidden hostilities" can only make sense if they come from competent clinicians.

It is not Freud that is the threat to a more incisive search for causation but his ghost, pseudo-Freud.

The dynamics of the "unconscious", as laboriously described by Freud, cannot fail to guide us in studying preventive methods and mental hygiene in general. But it seems to me that the findings and the phases still belong in the hands of the professional. Even there I sometimes fear that there is more *psychoanalyst* than *psychoanalysis*. We must keep the danger of a new kind of popular witch medicine to a minimum.

## UNITED NATIONS DAY

October 24, the eleventh anniversary of the day on which the Charter of the United Nations became effective, will be celebrated as an occasion to bring UN's achievements and problems to the attention of Canadians. The constructive work being done through the Specialized Agencies and the Technical Assistance Administration is less conspicuous in the news than the more dramatic political problems with which the UN deals. You are invited to help this work by disseminating information about it.

This year is the tenth anniversary of UNESCO and UNICEF. Through the UNESCO Gift Coupon plan organizations can contribute equipment to schools and adult education centres in underdeveloped countries. UNICEF can be helped through direct contributions, the purchase of greeting cards, or the organization of "Hallowe'en for Unicef". Information about all these and other UN activities may be had from the address below.

**Unicef Greeting Cards** will be on sale shortly and may be ordered now. Joseph Low, an eminent American graphic artist, has donated the designs for the 1956 series, "Festival Times in Many Lands". Cards are sold in boxes of ten, two cards of each of five designs, at \$1.00 a box. They are available with printed greetings in the five official languages of the UN, or as note cards without printed greetings. Orders should state whether cards are desired with or without greetings.

United Nations Association in Canada, 237 Queen Street, Ottawa.

## CANADIAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK

J. R. SHAPIRO

**A**CROSS Jasper Avenue a banner proclaimed *Welcome* and *Bienvenue* to the delegates and visitors at the Conference. The City of Edmonton was obviously pleased that it had been selected as the locale for this meeting, and showed its appreciation by tendering an outdoor barbecue complete with western music and square dancing. To many of the five hundred delegates attending the conference from all over Canada, this was the only relaxation in a week crowded with lectures, general sessions, institutes, workshops and general shop-talk.

Notice—this is a conference *on* Social Work, and not *of* social workers. While it is true that social work professionals accounted for perhaps 40 per cent of the total attendance, the others were from the related fields of adult education, psychology, the mental health movement, and an assortment of community and welfare organizations. The governments of Canada, too, were well represented.

It would seem to be an insurmountable problem to attempt to organize any conference in which the participants have such varied interests. In this instance, the problem was solved by running 29 smaller conferences concurrently. Detailed discussions were held in these workshops and institutes which dealt with a variety of technical matters—The Problem Child in the Foster Home, Who Should do What in Recreation, Youth Counselling services—and 26 other subjects.

I asked John Farina, the much-harassed Conference Secretary from Ottawa, if these multiple conferences do not create multiple problems, from an administrative point of view. He explained that making arrangements for each of the institutes, deciding on the subjects, picking the discussion leaders—all of these take a great deal of time. But once the conference begins, everything generally falls into place.

With only 12 to 15 persons involved in any one group, thorough discussion is assured, and all points of interest or contention are usually covered. Each delegate is able to participate in the institute that interests him the most, and of course, the experts in each field under study, who act as group leaders, have their brains picked freely for the benefit of all.

Not all conference time was spent in technical investigation. The general theme of the conference—Human Welfare and Technological Change—was established at the opening session by Senator David Croll. Subsequently, this same theme was extended into 12 other general sessions, six held concurrently on two different days. These sessions consisted of the presentation by invited guests of lengthy papers on some of the implications for human welfare of improvements in technology.

I had an opportunity to speak to Mr. Norman Knight, Program Chairman of the Conference, about the choice of this theme. Mr. Knight is

This is the script of a broadcast given on the CBC program *This Week* during the Conference, which was held in Edmonton in June. Mr. Shapiro is manager of Regina News Limited, and is specially interested in social questions.

the Director of Social Services for the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

He said "The shortage of skilled social workers seemed to be uppermost in the minds of most administrative people at the Conference. Some of the delegates with whom I spoke complained that a view is still prevalent in society that social workers should be content to 'do good' for people, as a labour of love—with the result that salaries are not high enough to compete with those offered in other professions.

"Until such time as there is a general acceptance, among our population, that social work is a vital service to the community, one which requires trained skills and one for which we must be willing to pay, it would seem likely that the 'help wanted' sign will continue to hang over the front doors of welfare and community agencies. The plight of social work in this regard is not too unlike that of the teaching profession."

#### **Social Policies Askew**

David A. Croll—long-time Liberal, one-time mayor of Windsor, one-time Minister of Welfare in Ontario, one-time MP from Toronto's industrial Spadina riding, now a Senator—suggested that our governments are not doing enough to meet the welfare problems in a modern industrialized nation.

He said that Canada has done little more than the minimum in the whole field of welfare and social well-being. Coming from a spokesman of the same political party that forms our federal government, this admission was welcomed by the delegates to the conference.

Mr. Croll pointed out that the housing shortage has not yet been solved. It has been treated as an ugly

rumour circulated by people who have no place to live. He said that old age pensioners cannot make out on their \$40 per month. He pointed out that the whole question of juvenile and adult correction and prison reform cries out for a solution.

And what stirred most enthusiasm was Croll's suggestion that the federal government must enter the field of education. A sympathetic audience heard him say that in our period of greatest wealth we find a declining education plan—double-session schools and a shortage of teachers. We continue to pay lower salaries to people who handle not our streets and garbage but our children's education. I don't think that the Senator was advocating lower wages for the street cleaners and garbage collectors, but the comparison does serve to contrast the inconsistencies of our public policies.

#### **Wayfarers, Leisure, Farms**

Several speakers at the Conference dealt with problems confronting the transient in our nation—those who move from town to town, either with or without employment. Mr. T. T. Hill, Assistant Administrator for the City of Vancouver Social Services Department was most concerned with the unmarried and jobless male transients who represent such a tragic loss of man-power in our country.

He suggested that the belief still persists that the homeless, as a general group, do not like work and that homelessness is a means of escaping work and responsibilities. While he felt that some of these transients do not like work, the majority have been shown to be persons who have failed to obtain the type of work which they desire, or for which they are suited. Mr. Hill concluded that assistance should be available to all resi-

dents of Canada no matter where they are.

In one of the general sessions, I had an opportunity to participate in a discussion on the uses which might be made of leisure time, as automation in industry reduces the average work week. The essence of this discussion centred on the fact that too much of our leisure activity today is of a spectator or non-participative variety. We watch this sport or that amusement, and while many of these activities may provide us with a pleasing diversion from routine or monotony, there is no other more constructive benefit.

It was concluded in this session that the education system has an immense responsibility in developing skills and interests for a constructive use of leisure. And more specifically, it was thought that the federal government had an immediate responsibility to finance the recreation and physical fitness movements, and also to implement the recommendations of the Massey Commission in using the public treasury to develop a national culture in arts, drama, music and ballet.

Professor W. B. Baker, Dean of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan and Chairman of Saskatchewan's Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life, discussed the impact of technology on the farm. He pointed out that farm machinery could mean higher farm income generally, but indicated that there are many external factors—weather, crop quality and quantity, markets—all of which promote great fluctuation in farm income from year to year. Unlike the urban working-man, farmers without income are unable to draw anything comparable to unemploy-

ment insurance from the rest of the economy.

Because of low incomes, a large portion of the farmers are stranded on the bottom of the technological ladder. Professor Baker pointed out that many farmers are being squeezed out of agriculture in this way creating special problems in the urban centres.

### **Labour and Welfare**

Dr. Eugene Forsey, Director of Research for the Canadian Labour Congress, told the delegates that labour should play a larger role in welfare.

He estimated that taxes from working people amount to about 30 per cent of the federal government income so that labour probably pays for at least half of the benefits it receives from the government. The rich can afford to buy their welfare individually but, he said, the poor can only do this collectively by either pooling their resources through private institutions or the government.

Forsey contended that labour is not content with the public welfare it now receives but wants more. At the same time, he conceded that working people get the lion's share of the social services that private welfare bodies provide. Finally, he suggested that unions can provide for their members even more efficiently by establishing community service committees to see that their members know what welfare services are available. . .

All implications for human welfare in our brave new world of technology may not have been anticipated at the Conference. But the direction that some of the problems might take was certainly indicated. The typical sentiment expressed was that social work could meet these new challenges if it has effective support from governments and the community.

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## WHAT THE COUNCIL IS DOING . . .

### The 36th Annual Meeting

**T**HIS being the year of the week-long biennial Canadian Conference on Social Work, the Council's Annual Meeting was a one-day affair, held in Edmonton on June 19.

A joint opening session of the Council and the Conference was held on the evening of June 18. Senator David A. Croll gave an impressive address on the theme of the Conference, "Human Welfare and Technological Change". Mr. M. Wallace McCutcheon as president of the Council brought greetings to the gathering, which was chaired by Dr. Andrew Stewart, president of the University of Alberta and of the Conference.

#### *General Council Meeting*

This took place in two sessions, morning and afternoon. The attendance of 200 compared very favourably with meetings of other years in more populous cities than Edmonton.

The opening item in the morning, after the president's welcome, was the playing of a recording of the speech the Governor General made at the opening of the new building and which was printed in the June issue of this magazine. This was followed by the president's address. Basing it on the 36th Annual Report which was printed in advance of the meeting, Mr. McCutcheon vigorously underlined some of the Council's accomplishments in the past year.

Among these were the construction and opening of the new building, the growth in the Council's field service (76 communities and 299 agencies visited as against 52 and 49 the year

before); publication of the pamphlet "Health Insurance—What are the Issues?"; the newly formed Council Division, the Canadian Corrections Association, merging the former Delinquency and Crime Division and the Canadian Penal Association; the publication of the Policy Statement on "Adoption Across Borders", summary of a report of the Family and Child Welfare Division's Committee on interprovincial and international adoptions; and four extensive surveys including study and appraisal of the Ottawa and Winnipeg public welfare departments.

Among other business in the morning was the presentation of the financial statement for the year. At this time, tribute was paid to the very faithful and efficient work done by W. B. Snow of Ottawa as Honorary Treasurer of the Council over many years. The President expressed the regret of the Board of Governors at his retirement from this post because of ill-health. Fortunately Mr. Snow is willing to remain on the Board and continue his interest in the Council's financial affairs.

Elections took place for the governors (about 50 per cent of the Board) who are not members ex-officio as division and standing committee chairmen and are not appointed by divisions. It was reported that Mr. Félix Guibert had been re-elected chairman of the French Commission, another ex-officio position on the Board. Mr. Lawrence Freiman of Ottawa was re-elected Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

The afternoon session opened with a lively discussion on individual membership fees. The Council's Executive Committee reported on its

examination of various suggestions it had received for changes. It recommended that there be no change so soon after last year's extensive reorganization of the fee structure but that a standing committee of the Board on membership be set up to deal with matters of policy and to promote membership.

The way was eased for approval of the motion by the withdrawal by the Family and Child Welfare Division of its recommendation that the fee for individual membership in the Council and one division be reduced from \$8.00 to \$5.00. Discussion at the Division's Annual Meeting that morning had led to the decision that it was too soon to determine the real effect of the \$8.00 fee instituted a year ago.

Several spokesmen for the Canadian Corrections Association supported that Division's proposal for a category of "subscribers" at a fee of perhaps \$2.00 annually. These would not be members of the Council but would receive division material and would be eligible to attend division meetings. In adopting the executive committee's recommendation, it was agreed that the Membership Committee should examine this and any other suggestions, and keep the whole question of fee scales under review.

The final item of the full Council meeting was a most interesting discussion of "Social Trends and their Implications for Welfare Planning". It opened with a statement by Richard E. G. Davis, the Executive Director, (printed elsewhere in this issue), which was then discussed by a panel and by the audience.

No punches were pulled, and comments ranged from the view that the paper was biased toward too great a program of social security for Canada and that the validity of some of

its statements and figures could be questioned, to the view that it wasn't "biased" enough in this direction or that "it might be a dream but you had to have a dream if dreams were to come true".

In the discussion a distinction was made between "economic" poverty and "social" poverty. However much the former was reduced, there would always be social problems and people who could not function adequately in the community. Regional problems were mentioned also, one speaker claiming that there was no equality in Canadian citizenship, as "rights" varied with the economy of the region in which people lived.

The importance of developing leadership in social planning and action was stressed, and also the fact that it must inevitably come from an "élite group". One speaker from the floor raised a good-natured laugh at the expense of the panel when he said that the panel itself illustrated this point. He suggested it was made up of "business men who undertook this leadership because it was good for their firm's public relations, civil servants whose job it was to give leadership, and aggressive people who might be satisfying their emotional needs in this way".

Those present seemed to feel that Canada should develop a more rounded program of social security though they did not agree as to how far and what. A paradox exists in that great prosperity makes great social demands yet creates great shortages in resources and personnel to meet those demands. For example, international social welfare is perhaps the greatest challenge in our field today. Canada at present has seventy-three Canadians working in foreign aid programs and in any one year eight

to ten social workers are so employed, but many more top level people are needed.

Finally, social workers should not simply be "stretcher-bearers" for social casualties but work toward preventive measure and improved family living. The objective of a good welfare program should be a high quality of service to the extent that the community wanted and needed it.

The chairman of the panel was A. M. Kirkpatrick, executive director of the Ontario John Howard Society. Other members were: Miss Agnes Roy, executive director, National YWCA; Miss Amy Leigh, assistant director of welfare, Province of British Columbia; F. R. MacKinnon, CWC board member and director of child welfare and mothers allowances for Nova Scotia; R. A. Willson, Toronto, CWC board member; Mr. McCutcheon, and Mr. Davis.

#### **Division Annual Meetings**

##### ***Corrections***

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Corrections Association elected the Honourable J. C. McRuer, Chief Justice of the High Court for Ontario, as the chairman of the new division, and Dr. Claude Mailhot of Montreal as vice-chairman.

The constitution of the Association prepared by a committee under the chairmanship of Judge J. McKnight of Ottawa, was approved. The idea of holding a Congress of Corrections was favourably received, and details were left to the National Committee. Mrs. Kathleen Campbell of Montreal presented the report of the Nominating Committee and Mr. A. J. Kitchen of Winnipeg chaired the sessions.

##### ***Community Chests and Councils***

The highlight of this annual meeting was a panel discussion on "The

Rapidly Developing United Fund Movement", chaired by the Division's chairman, Kenneth LeM. Carter, who was re-elected for a second term.

United funds, united appeals, and extended federations—these and other possible answers to the problems of multiplicity of appeals got a thorough airing. During the discussion Vancouver members expressed fears that the typical chest agencies would become "second-class citizens" in a United Fund. They suggested that while strict budgetting would continue for local agencies, "deals" would be made with national organizations and planning would go out the window.

Mr. McCutcheon, who took part in the panel, said that the chest agencies in Toronto were not worried about this. He believed that there would be safeguards in the two committees in the United Community Fund of Greater Toronto was setting up, one on local and the other on national agency participation.

The discussion was continued in a nine-and-a-half hour workshop of the Canadian Conference on Social Work later in the week. The workshop was chaired by Ralph Albrant, the CWC Division's secretary, and was attended mainly by Division members, including fifteen executive directors and other professional staff members of chests and councils and a number of local and national agency heads. A report is being issued by the Division as the Conference is not publishing workshop proceedings.

At the Division meeting Mr. Carter was able to announce that the campaigns of 70 Canadian chests for 1956 funds had achieved 100.5 per cent of the goal. The campaigns raised \$17,759,820, the largest amount in chest history, and 111.1 per cent of

the total received by the chests reporting last year. Sixty-three more agencies had joined chests in the past year bringing the total chest membership to over 1,100 agencies.

In conjunction with the annual meeting, an informal meeting of the Division's Councils Section took place. Some fifteen people attended from Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal and Three Rivers. Topics discussed were: council structure, metropolitan welfare planning, the focus of council research, and public-private cooperation in local welfare planning.

#### ***Family and Child Welfare***

Mrs. David Meltzer of Toronto was re-elected chairman of the Division. As she was unable to be present, Mrs. R. B. Crummy, British Columbia representative of the Division on the Board of Governors, chaired the Annual Meeting.

As well as discussing individual membership fees (see above), the meeting dealt with the report of the Committee on Services to Unmarried Parents. The draft of this report was referred to in some detail in the December 15 number of this column. It had been reconsidered in the light of comments from many of the Division's member agencies as well as numerous individuals to whom it was distributed during the past year. It was not yet in final form but the meeting approved it in principle, subject to re-writing and final approval by the Division's National Committee.

An interim report from the Committee on the Functions of a Family Agency was also presented and approved.

Two interesting meetings on child welfare took place during the week-

end preceding the Annual Meeting. One was a meeting of provincial directors of child welfare. This looks as if it might become a yearly event at the time of the Council's Annual Meeting. The Division helps with arrangements, and the gathering gives an opportunity for the provincial representatives to discuss problems and developments of common interest.

The other meeting was specially called by the Family and Child Welfare Division for agencies and individuals interested in adoption and it was chaired by F. R. MacKinnon of Nova Scotia. The printed version of the report of the Division's Adoption Committee, which had just come off the press, was proudly presented. This is an attractive pale green folder called "A Policy Statement on Adoption Across Borders". It summarizes the report's recommendations for facilitating interprovincial and international adoptions and also lists principles of good adoption practice (see advertisement inside back cover).

The meeting was devoted to considering ways of implementing one of the report's key recommendations: that the consent form to be signed by natural parents, relinquishing all rights to the child and agreeing to his adoption, be uniform throughout Canada. This is important if adoptions are to be readily completed outside the province in which the placement was made.

A draft uniform consent form was discussed and it was thought that it would be immediately acceptable to several of the provinces. Plans are being made for follow-up on the project.

Finally, members of the Division's National Committee from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia

were able to get together for an hour or so. Discussion centred on methods of improving interpretation of the Division and participation of members in the Division's activities.

### **Public Welfare**

J. S. White, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation for Saskatchewan, was re-elected chairman of the Division. In his report to the meeting he gave a most interesting review of the Division's ten years of existence.

He mentioned such highlights of its work, either direct or resulting from its initiative, as the reports on public assistance and the unemployed, inter-provincial residence agreements, suggested amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act, and the establishment of Council committees on welfare of immigrants and the aging. He stressed too, the value of meetings and conferences, particularly on a regional basis. Much could be accomplished by "the interchange of ideas between these people who are charged with the responsibility of administering the various public welfare programs in Canada".

The Program Committee reported progress in the Division's study of desertion, and it was agreed that the national study of problems of homeless men should go forward. While the present lack of staff would slow down work temporarily, there was real enthusiasm expressed about the Division's accomplishments and its future. As Miss Robena Morris, chairman of the Program Committee, said: "If the necessary leadership in public welfare is to be given by the Public Welfare Division, there is no alternative but to spend the time required for the development of policy statements and reports of projects undertaken by special committees".

In this meeting also there was a lively discussion of membership fees and a good deal of support was expressed for the Corrections Division's proposal of a subscription fee for divisional material. A number of suggestions were also put forward with regard to the appointment of additional representatives by federal and provincial governments. Both these matters will be considered by the Council's new Membership Committee.

### **Recreation**

In the absence of the chairman, Ted Reeve of Toronto, Dr. M. L. Van Vliet of Edmonton chaired the meeting. Jac Cropley, Director of Recreation, Deep River, Ontario, was elected chairman for 1956-57.

The Report of the Recreation Building Committee, which had been chaired by Dr. Van Vliet, was an important item on the agenda. The meeting approved its recommendations for producing a folder entitled "Are You Planning a Recreation Building?" This would include basic principles, a guide to building standards, sample building plans, and a list of resource organizations. It was hoped that it would be printed soon.

It was agreed that interpretation of the Division's functions was the number one priority for at least another year. Much had already been accomplished, especially through the secretary's field trips from coast to coast. But the National Committee was asked to study the possibility of the Division setting up a committee to promote and interpret the Division through corresponding members in all parts of Canada.

The need to widen the distribution among non-members of the Division's bulletin "Recreation News and Views" was also stressed. And of



course that perennial King Charles' head, the need for full-time staff in the Division, came up again, and strong recommendation for it was adopted to be passed on to the CWC Board.

Like the Family and Child Welfare Division the Recreation Division helped to bring about a meeting of provincial personnel separate from its Annual Meeting. A conference of provincial recreation directors took place at which six provinces were represented. The directors reached agreement on the general principles that should guide provincial recreation authorities. They also agreed that the main problem facing them was finding adequate staff, not only for their own departments but for municipal recreation authorities. There was interesting comparison of several in-service training programs. Finally, it was agreed that there was real need for continuing communication between the provinces and for regular meetings of the directors.

#### **Board of Governors**

The new Board met briefly at the end of the day to elect the Council's officers and transact essential Council business.

M. Wallace McCutcheon accepted a second term as President and the other officers elected were: vice-presidents, S. C. Cook, Winnipeg. W. Preston Gilbride, Toronto; Lucien Massé, Hull; Mrs. Gordon Selman, Vancouver; Marshall A. Wilson, Halifax; treasurer, A. A. Crawley, Ottawa. Committee chairmen appointed were: Executive Committee, W. M. Anderson, Toronto; Finance Committee, C. F. W. Burns, Toronto; Editorial Board of *CANADIAN WELFARE*, Robert McKeown, Ottawa; Public Information, A. L. Cawthorn-Page, Ottawa.

#### **Appendix**

Mr. Davis was one of six distinguished Canadians who were made honorary life members of the Canadian Association for Adult Education on June 14 during its 21st anniversary conference at Kingston. The award was made for his contribution over the years to adult education . . .

Mr. McGrath and Mr. Albrant made field trips in the prairie provinces and British Columbia just before the Annual Meeting. Miss Govan consulted with the Welfare Council of Edmonton about its projected city-wide study on old age. Miss Burns and Mr. Farina were both in Europe this summer. Miss Burns attended the International Conference on Social Work in Munich and was the leader of a pre-conference study tour in England, France and Germany. Mr. Farina conducted institutes for Recreation Officers and other ranks of the Canadian 1st Air Division in France and Germany . . .

Watch for the charming new animated cartoon version of the CCC Division's annual movie trailer, either in colour or black and white, at your local theatre and on TV. Incidentally, the United Community Funds and Councils of America have taken it up in a big way for use in the U.S. . . .

Gabrielle Bourque has been re-elected chairman of the editorial committee of *BIEN-ETRE SOCIAL CANADIEN* . . .

The executive committee of the French Commission met on July 11 to plan the Commission's program for the year. An institute on Economic Need and Welfare is planned for October and will be held in Montreal . . .

P.G.

**Canadian Welfare**



# ABOUT



# PEOPLE

**Dr. Murray G. Ross**, associate professor at the Toronto School of Social Work, has become executive assistant to the President of the University. He will retain his connection with the School.

**Charles B. Hill** retired at the end of June from his position as Superintendent of Child Welfare for Alberta. He has been replaced by **John E. Ward** of the Child Welfare Branch.

**D. H. Laurence** has been appointed superintendent of the Knowles School for Boys in Winnipeg. **Dan Young**, who was acting director of the School is now acting assistant commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Saskatchewan Division.

**John Horricks** of the Children's Aid Society of London has joined the Community Chest and Council of London as assistant executive director, replacing **Hazeldine Bishop**, who has become research and administrative assistant at the Montreal Council of Social Agencies.

**John Wesley Gillespie**, formerly with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in Sudbury and its Northern Ontario field representative, is now executive director of the Sudbury Community Chest.

**George A. Marshall** has become president of the United Community Fund of Toronto. He was formerly president of the Community Chest. **M. Wallace McCutcheon** (also president of the Canadian Welfare Council) was elected president of the

Community Chest, **John S. Kilgour** was appointed treasure of the United Community Fund. Arrangements for transfer on loan of Chest staff to the new United Fund have now been completed. **John H. Yerger**, who is executive director of the new Fund and the entire campaign and public relations staff, will be on a full-time basis with the Fund. **George N. Barker** is on a shared basis with the Fund and the Chest.

**The Reverend Leonard Hatfield** received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity at Kings College, Halifax, in May. Dr. Hatfield is general secretary of the Anglican Church's Department of Social Services and Dominion chaplain of the Anglican Young People's Association.

The Canadian Mental Health Association has announced awards to two citizens of Quebec Province who have made outstanding contributions to the progress of mental health in Canada. They were **Madame Laurent Jodoin** and **Mrs. Margaret Howes**. Madame Jodoin is the founder of the Association for Forgotten Children, an organization devoted to the health of underprivileged mentally retarded children. Mrs. Howes is senior producer in the Talks and Public Affairs Department of the CBC, Quebec Region, and has had responsibility for Montreal contributions to regular and special programs about mental health. She is a member of the editorial board of CANADIAN WELFARE.

### **CASEWORK SUPERVISOR**

*Required Immediately*

**Duties:**

Supervision of 5 workers.  
Intake and Court work.

**Qualifications:**

Graduation from a school of social work and minimum of two years' experience. Must have initiative in developing standards in expanding agency.

Apply stating salary expected to:

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Children's Aid Society of  
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HALIFAX, Nova Scotia

### **CASEWORKER REQUIRED**

for intensive work with families;  
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practices.

Salary range: one year's training \$3,200 to \$3,800; two year's training \$3,300 to \$4,250.

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*Newly Established*

### **AGE CENTRE**

*requires*

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A challenging position for Social Worker (or equivalent) with Community Organization skills and orientation to work with the aging. Progressive personnel practices.

Include in application: training, experience and salary requirements.

Apply in writing to:

Chairman, Personnel Committee,  
Age Center,  
c/o Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg,  
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**The Children's Aid Society,  
Cornwall, Ontario,**

has an opening for a Casework Supervisor. M.S.W. required. Preferably someone with previous supervisory experience. Personnel practices available upon request. Initial salary \$4,200 for an applicant without supervisory experience.

Apply to:

M. T. O'Brien,  
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Children's Aid Society  
Box 994,  
CORNWALL, Ontario

***Social Worker  
required for  
twenty bed Psychiatric  
Unit***

Apply to Superintendent,  
Women's College Hospital,  
Toronto, stating experience,  
training, age and salary re-  
quired.

**CATHOLIC FAMILY SERVICES**

**TORONTO**

(Formerly Catholic Welfare Bureau)

**STAFF REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPANSION AND  
REORGANIZATION**

**3 SUPERVISORS**

Senior Supervisor with proven  
organizing ability.

Supervisor of Intake, Family Ser-  
vice.

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ment.

**9 CASEWORKERS**

7 for Family Service.

2 for Child Placement Service.

Professionally trained only. Male  
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Premium salaries for experience in Family Service Intake and Marital Counseling. Please state your salary standards. Remodelled individual air-conditioned offices.

*Apply to:* REVEREND JOHN F. CULNAN, *Executive Director,*  
Catholic Family Services,  
67 Bond Street, TORONTO, Ontario.

# ACROSS CANADA



## PARLIAMENT HILL

The session of Parliament just terminated has acted upon a number of matters of special interest in the welfare field.

The necessary legislation to provide for federal payment of 50 per cent of the cost of unemployment assistance (under certain conditions, for which see "Across Canada" in the February issue) was passed. A change in the Unemployment Insurance Act enables the Commission to bring commercial fishermen under insurance coverage. • • •

The bill to provide equal pay for women doing the same work as men in industry under federal jurisdiction became law. • • •

The Small Loans Act was revised. Formerly the Act did not apply to loans in excess of \$500. The amendment changes the limit of \$500 to \$1500. A new scale of maximum cost that may be charged for any loan that is subject to the Act has been set up. The cost of the loan must not exceed the aggregate of two per cent per month on any part of the unpaid principal balance not exceeding three hundred dollars, one per cent per month on any part of the unpaid principal balance exceeding three hundred dollars but not exceeding one thousand dollars, and one-half of one per cent per month on any remainder of the unpaid principal balance exceeding one thousand dol-

lars. These loans are usually made for short periods. For longer-term loans the graded scale does not apply, and the permissible charges are as follows: where a loan of five hundred dollars or less is made for a period greater than twenty months or where a loan exceeding five hundred dollars is made for a period greater than thirty months, the cost of the loan must not exceed one per cent per month on the unpaid principal balance thereof. • • •

The report of the Fauteux Committee on the remission service was presented—see editorial in this issue. The report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Capital and Corporal Punishment and Lotteries was released in three sections—on January 27, and July 11 and 31. This Committee recommends the retention of the death penalty and the abolition of corporal punishment as a sentence of the court, although it would retain whipping as a punishment for assaults within penal institutions. Sweepstakes are not to be legalized and it is recommended that some restrictions be placed on lotteries. The Minister of Justice has also announced that the report of the royal commission on the sexual psychopath can be expected this fall, although not before September 15. He also announced that the report of the royal commission on the defense

of insanity has completed its majority report and this, with a minority report, will be released in the fall.

• • •

The Housing Act was amended to allow slum areas cleared with the aid of federal funds to be used for commercial or industrial purposes. It is expected that this new provision will make it possible to plan the central areas of large cities better, especially where they are unsuitable for dwelling purposes.

• • •

Mr. John Diefenbaker suggested on July 2 in the House that a commission should be set up to investigate the situation of Canada's Indian population. He suggested the Indian Act is so far out of date that it does not enable the Indians to cope with modern conditions or assume the full responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. A commission made up of men and women with knowledge of Indian affairs might make recommendations for the amendment of the Act that would remove many of the inequalities and injustices of the present.

• • •

The Government has shown no disposition to establish a Canada Council such as was recommended in the Massey Commission Report of five years ago. The Prime Minister said in the House on June 18 in reply to a question: There is also the consideration that is being given to

the possibility of creating a body composed of the kind of Canadian personalities that would make it a really influential body that would command the respect of the whole community. Of course there are many such persons in Canada, but they are all very busy and it has not been possible to devise the kind of scheme I should like to recommend to Parliament.

Meanwhile there is constant discussion in the press of the need for such a body to promote cultural life in the country and also to form an official link with UNESCO.

• • •

The question of hospital insurance was discussed at some length but no legislation was introduced. At the close of the session only three provinces, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, had definitely signified their willingness to take part in a hospital insurance program with federal aid. The federal government's offer of participation in such a program was contingent on the co-operation of a majority of the provinces with a majority of the country's population.

• • •

Estimates of \$881,229,062 for the Department of National Health and Welfare were passed. The country's total budget for 1956-57 is \$4,907,656,589. Both figures include \$379,515,000 for Old Age Security.

## GENERAL NEWS

### Atlantic Rehabilitation Workshop

More than 80 persons from the Atlantic Provinces met in Halifax from June 4 to June 8 for the Atlantic Region Workshop on Rehabilitation, the first meeting of its kind in Canada. The Workshop was organized by the

Civilian Rehabilitation Branch of the Department of Labour in cooperation with the Provincial Rehabilitation Coordinators of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. It brought together municipal, provincial and federal officials working in such fields

as public health, welfare, vocational training, workmen's compensation and employment, as well as representatives of hospitals, the medical profession, and the private agencies which serve the handicapped. The purpose of the workshop was to give agencies an insight into each others' work and problems and to provide an opportunity to discuss techniques and processes of an overall co-ordinated rehabilitation program.

Ian Campbell, National Coordinator, outlined the scope and progress of the national program, while Bruce McKenzie, medical social work consultant, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, spoke on the social aspects of rehabilitation.

The general chairman of the Workshop was Noël Meilleur, Assistant National Coordinator of Rehabilitation, Ottawa. The sponsors of the workshop are now exploring the possibility of holding similar workshop in other regions of Canada.

#### **Brantford Capital Appeal**

A policy committee for united appeal for capital purposes was formed in Brantford last spring by the Brantford General Hospital Board of Governors, the directors of the YM-YWCA, and the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army. Two representatives from each body form the committee, which was the result of much planning by the Review Board recently organized to look into capital campaigns in the city.

#### **Cooperative Study of Sex Offences**

The University of Toronto, the Ontario Government and the Community Welfare Council of Brantford and Brant County are working together on a study of sex offences against children.

Dr. John Rich, a research associate at the University, is head of a committee of some thirty representative citizens, which has met frequently to determine the scope of the research. Brant County has been chosen as the area to be studied, and the first phase will be to discover the incidence of offences against children. Special safeguards have been set up to protect the privacy of people giving information to those making the survey, so that the accuracy of the study will not be jeopardized by people's natural fears of discussing incidents that come to their knowledge.

#### **Saskatchewan Housing for Aged**

Seven housing projects for old people in Saskatchewan are under construction and will be ready for occupancy before the end of 1956. This will bring to a total of 29 the number of government-approved homes for the aged operating in the Province. All such housing projects, sponsored by church, charitable, municipal or group-municipal organizations, qualify for financial assistance in the form of a provincial grant covering 20 per cent of the total cost of construction. About 16 Saskatchewan centres have applied for loans for housing projects for the aged, in addition to those already going forward.

#### **Montreal Annual Meeting**

The Montreal Council of Social Agencies made the special feature of its annual meeting last May an informative and diverting musical play. The usual reports were cut to the bone and for over an hour the 400 persons attending watched the story of the council in action as it was presented through song and narration, with a cast of staff and board members.



The general theme for the meeting and the playlet was "Progress through Planning and Leadership", and the growth and change in community services to the elderly were stressed.

Going back to 1944 the story showed how a broad Council committee on Problems of the Aged was formed, worked through a fact-finding phase, put the finger on gaps in community service and produced recommendations for improved and additional services for older people.

The progress of the Council's work through the committee and implementation phases was depicted up to 1956, by means of choruses, quartettes, skits and factual statements.

In this experiment in presenting a report there was a happy meeting of circumstance. That the director of a member agency (Constance Lethbridge) had a special genius for selecting and adapting catchy musical accompaniments and writing witty script was, of course, extremely important. The Council provided and arranged the necessary facts and information. Staff and board from many agencies cooperated with zest in preparing and putting over the whole affair, and incidentally proved to an interested public that social workers have their lighter moments and their many gifts.

The comprehensive printed report, distributed widely, gave the record for the current year and a forward look to continuing and unfinished business.

**Ontario Welfare Council** The annual meeting of the Ontario Welfare Council held in June gave special attention to three subjects: regional organization of rehabilitation services for the physically handicapped; assistance from the Pro-

vince for homemaker services; and recruitment of new workers in social welfare.

New officers were elected as follows: the Reverend Ronald Macleod, honorary president; Robert A. Willson, past president; Ralph C. C. Henson, president; Mrs. Kaspar Fraser and E. I. Birnbaum, vice-presidents; and J. Irving Oelbaum, treasurer.

#### **Toronto Forensic Clinic**

A forensic clinic is now in operation in Toronto, to serve the courts and probation officers on behalf of persons requiring psychiatric examination or treatment. The clinic has a medical director and a psychologist, and a social worker and other staff will be appointed. The clinic is a division of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and as such is affiliated with the Department of Psychiatry in the University. It is expected to serve as a research centre for problems of sexual deviation and delinquency. The clinic's services are available to workers with the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies who require help with rehabilitation of former prisoners.

#### **National Society for Deaf**

The National Society for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing has been in operation for 15 years, with headquarters in Toronto. Its work has included prevention, public education, and personal services. The latter offer counsel on problems arising from loss of hearing ability, advice on training pre-school and elementary school children, provision of medical examinations and advice; counsel on vocational training and re-training, and job placements. The Society has registered nearly 11,500 applicants for services, made over

2,800 placements in competitive employment situations, provided 3,600 free medical consultations and distributed 300 hearing aids.

**Mental  
Health  
Film**

The "Perspective" film *Borderline*, which was shown on CBC's national TV network on May 19, was accepted for screening at the Edinburgh Film Festival this year. There will be

a Toronto showing at the end of September. The script was written by Charles Israel, who has been doing an excellent job of writing on mental health problems, with cooperation and assistance from John L. Brown, executive director of Warrendale, a residential centre for girls with adjustment difficulties, at Newmarket, Ontario.

## BEYOND CANADA

**New  
Conference  
Name**

The National Conference of Social Work (U.S.) changed its name on July 1 to National Conference on Social Welfare, by majority vote of its members after several years of study and discussion. The decisive argument in favour of the change is that the term "social welfare" is considered to be a broader term than "social work", and constitutes a more accurate description of the aims and purposes of the organization. The new name is the fourth in its history. Organized as the "Conference of State Boards of Public Charities" in 1874, it changed to "National Conference of Charities and Correction" in 1879, and to "National Conference of Social Work" in 1917.

**UN Family  
Support  
Convention**

A new international convention on family support was opened for signature at UN Headquarters on June 20. The 21-article Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance is designed to help families abandoned by a breadwinner who has moved to another country. It will enable a dependent residing in one country to sue a debtor in another country for the

purpose of obtaining and enforcing a judgment against him. The Convention was adopted by a diplomatic conference which met from May 29 to June 18. Signatures must be followed by ratification or accession, and the Convention will come into force 30 days after such action has been taken by at least three countries.

**International  
Labour  
Organization**

The 39th session of the general conference of the International Labour Organization concluded a three-week meeting in June with the adoption of two formal recommendations: one to promote vocational training in agriculture and another on welfare facilities for workers. It took preliminary action with a view to final discussion next year of five other instruments: a convention on forced labour; a convention and a recommendation on weekly rest in commerce and offices; a convention and a recommendation on the protection and integration of indigenous peoples, including tribal and semi-tribal populations, in independent countries. "Conceived in a spirit of freedom, the ILO works to eliminate conditions which drive men to despair."

**THE CHILDREN'S AID  
SOCIETY  
of the District of Muskoka**  
HUNTSVILLE, ONTARIO

*invites applications for the  
positions of*

**a. Local Director**

**b. Social Worker**

Written application stating  
qualifications, experience, and  
desired salary should be ad-  
dressed to:

T. Koning, Treasurer,  
Box 998,  
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**IMMEDIATE OPENING**

for professionally trained case-  
worker. MSW preferred, but  
BSW acceptable. Small pro-  
gressive agency. Good super-  
vision and liberal personnel  
practices.

Salary range:

BSW \$2,900 to \$4,100

MSW \$3,200 to \$4,700

Jewish Child and Family  
Service,  
413 Confederation Building,  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba

**POSITION OPEN**

for psychiatric social worker in community mental health clinic  
**DETAILS**

- Mental Health Clinic established two years in an attractive city  
of 70,000, serving a population of 150,000.
- multiple-function out-patient clinic, providing diagnostic and  
treatment services for both children and adults.
- full clinic team of psychiatrist, psychologist and social worker  
with special emphasis on the team approach.
- referrals from the medical profession, social agencies, schools and  
the Department of Health.
- opportunity for collaboration with referring agencies.

**PROFESSIONAL ADVANTAGES**

- maintenance of good professional standards.
- emphasis on casework approach, with psychiatric consultation.
- opportunity for collaboration with social workers.
- membership in Central Ontario Branch of the C.A.S.W.

For further details, write to:

DR. C. H. MICHELSEN, *Director, Mental Health Clinic,*  
Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital, Kitchener, Ontario.

# BOOK



# REVIEWS

**Crestwood Heights**, by John R. Seeley, R. Alexander Sim, and Elizabeth W. Loosley. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1956. 505 pp. Price \$6.50.

Sociology in North America has an unusual bias towards the middle class and its problems. It might be that academics are, by and large, middle class themselves, and therefore tend to see the world as an extension of their own milieu. It might be that like the psychoanalyst, the sociologist requires reasonably articulate subjects to get at the complexity of what he is investigating.

One thing which emerges very clearly from *Crestwood Heights* is the isolation of the middle class from the society in which it exists. This is particularly so of the children with whom the book is primarily concerned. Nursery school, kindergarten, public and high school, clubs, fraternities and sororities, summer camps, and finally universities, all with a full complement of "progressively" minded experts, play the major part in bringing up the middle class child to be successful.

Human relations practitioners protect their clientele from the hazards of modern urban-industrial life. The quarantine is not always secure, however. For in this community, as in others of its kind, mental health is not what it should be. Here, in a world where the slick magazine advertisements come true, human beings we are told suffer from anxiety because of the uncertainties which surround their careers, their social status and the success of their children.

"Crestwood Heights" is a pseudonym for a well-known upper-middle class suburb in "Big City" in Eastern Canada. It was, for five years, the subject of a mental health project which had a variety of aims such as discovering ways of improving mental health through the schools and training personnel.

The book is not an attempt to assess the usefulness of the project, although one of the most interesting chapters is the last one in which some ideas of the mental health movement are seriously challenged. The first part deals in the fashion of the anthropologist with such things as shelter, the breaking up of time into its numerous cycles, age periods, and careers. The trouble with the anthropological technique in the study of the modern community is that there seems no way of separating the trivial from what is important for the social structure. There is much that is trivial in this over-thorough analysis.

Part II has a chapter on the family (in which there is little that is new), the school, parent education, and clubs. The material on these last three topics is interesting and useful because it shows so conclusively how the family has been supplanted in its traditional function of child-rearing. The most suggestive chapter is the one which analyses the relationship between the human relations experts and their middle class customers.

*Crestwood Heights* is unnecessarily long and repetitive, but perhaps three authors and two collaborators would find insufficient elbow room in any-

thing shorter. The book is of unusual scope in Canadian social science, and for that reason should arouse a wide interest.

JOHN PORTER,

*Carleton College,  
Ottawa.*

**Public Relations Manual.** Public Relations Committee, Ottawa Community Chest, Ottawa, 1956. 33 pp. Price 50 cents.

"Public Relations is that part of your agency's operations . . . dealing with . . . total relations with the community of Greater Ottawa."

With this as a preamble, the staff member or volunteer chairman for public relations, in any agency affiliated with the Ottawa Community Chest, is realistically guided through ins and outs of accomplishing year 'round "PR". At finger tip he has the new *Public Relations Manual* produced by twelve members of the Chest's public relations committee. This is a working-desk helper, not an academic tome.

Released in April, the excellent guide-book has gained deserved recognition by reviewers and users in Canada and the United States. Put together in handy, titled sections—"First Steps", "The Work Begins", "Getting the Air", "Special Media", "PR Through Board and Membership" and "PR Checklist"—the thirty-three pages are chocked with clues and tips.

Work with newspapers, radio, television, photography; the value of telephone, meetings, bulletins, annual reports; speakers, films and tours—all are presented as public relations tools capable of being handled by professional or volunteer. The unique flavour of this manual is its close tie to specific Ottawa media which the

reader from Cornerbrook to Prince Rupert can easily translate to the local scene.

Using the procedures and following the principles set forth can minimize aspirin consumption and lost motion for both the agency worker and the busy news and broadcasting folk whose cooperation and interest is paramount. Mimeo printed, bound with rings, this handy manual is available from Don Hueston, Public Relations Director of Ottawa's Community Chest.

LATON SMITH.

*Canadian Welfare Council,  
Ottawa.*

**The Health of Regionville**, by Earl L. Koos. Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1954. 177 pp. Price \$3.50.

This book should be required reading in every school of medicine, public health and dentistry in North America. Professor Koos of the School of Social Welfare, Florida State University, has written a report of a four-year study of the health of the people of a small town in New York State. The population of Regionville is not stated but the number of households was estimated to be 2,500.

Specifically the hypothesis of the research project was that the health attitudes and behaviour of a family are related to its position in the social class hierarchy of the community, and are significantly affected by the prescriptions and proscriptions regarding health shared by those who are members of the same social class. Further, there is a difference in the way and degree to which people participate in health activities in the community which is significantly associated with their membership in a social class.

A panel of 550 households was selected for a series of sixteen interviews, four per year; 514 families remained in the panel at the end of the sixteenth interview—a remarkable degree of continued cooperation. Each interview had a different but clear focus, and as far as possible each interview was conducted by a different interviewer.

The true focus and intent of the project, as suggested in the sub-title of the book, was not revealed. The cooperation of both health personnel, particularly the medical doctors, and the respondents was more likely, it was reasoned, if the project were described as a quantitative study of the incidence of illness and the nature of treatment, if any.

The residents of Regionville were assigned positions in the social class hierarchy designated as Classes I, II and III. A clear and detailed explanation of the groups assigned to these three classes is provided in the first chapter, their occupations, incomes, social and recreational habits, education and the like. Throughout the most fascinating sections of the book—the use of the physician, the use of the hospital, the use of the druggist, the use of non-medical personnel (e.g. the chiropractor) and the use of the dentist—both the quantitative data and the qualitative (in the form of 'wonderful' verbatim comments by those interviewed) are presented with respect to these social class groupings.

The statistical results are significant (after testing with Chi-square) to an amazing degree. The choice of physician, the attitude towards hospitalization, the use of the pharmacist as diagnostician and general practitioner, the use of and attitudes toward the chiropractor, the value

placed upon dentistry, are all clearly related to membership in social class. Perhaps this is not new or surprising. It is good to be reminded that the hypotheses of this study are valid and it is both interesting and exciting to be reminded or apprised of their validity through the words of "the successful citizen", "the worker" and "the Poor".

There is much in this little book which might be jarring to the physician. If, however, a substantial group in the population (and these attitudes are certainly not confined to the small town) feel that the physician simply hasn't the time or the interest in them to care for them adequately—in contra-distinction to the chiropractor who has both the time and the interest and, most important of all, a status in society similar to their own—these attitudes would seem rather important to the profession.

The dentist, in this study, assumes a role of residual character. Throughout the social hierarchy his main role is exodontal, and his worth is clearly judged as an alternative to other aspects of a material standard of living. Television and dentures are clearly preferred to costly and continued visits to a dentist. The doctor, on the other hand, or the chiropractor, is clearly essential.

From the point of view of a social scientist, this book has been made most useful by Professor Koos' addition of a methodological appendix. With one or two exceptions the statistical tables are clearly presented and understandable. The monotony of the quantities is relieved, nicely and yet with some restraint, by the inclusion of the fascinating "quotes" taken directly from some of the interviews.

There is one question which



puzzled this reviewer, however, namely the fact that Regionville was a community with a much lower ratio of hospital beds, physicians, dentists, nurses and pharmacists—and a much higher ratio of chiropractors—to population than the average for New York State or other comparable areas. To what extent this influenced the qualitative responses, particularly among Class III respondents, is unknown.

ALBERT ROSE.

*University of Toronto  
School of Social Work.*

**Ninety-first Annual Report, 1955, Protestant Children's Village, Ottawa.** Available in limited quantities from the agency, 983 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. 33 pp. Free.

It would be good to think that every annual report would do as good a job of explaining an agency's work as this one. Good programs are not rare, but the combination of a good program and a staff with a gift for writing about it is very rare indeed. Partly it is rare because people are shy—and the example of the Protestant Children's Village annual report might help some report-writers to throw off their stiff company manners and write like folks. If this is too much to hope, then the report should be read for another reason—it's as good a piece for laymen about work with disturbed children as we have seen anywhere, better even than the article by Mr. Finlay, the executive director of the Village, that appeared in this magazine a few months ago ("Children without Homes"). The article, based on his 1954 annual report, told a great deal about the children and the atmosphere of the agency; this tells more about methods and progress, without the stuffiness that these two sober-

sided words suggest. We don't often review annual reports, but this is more than an annual report. It's a booklet you could give anyone whom you wish to interest in this fascinating field of work—if the supply holds out.

M.M.K.

**Special Education for the Exceptional**, by M. E. Frampton and E. Gall. Porter Sargent, Boston, 1955. Vol. I, 453 pp., Vol. II, 677 pp., Vol. III, 699 pp. Price \$5.50 each.

As principal of a school for crippled children and a member of committees on the education of the deaf and mentally retarded, the reviewer has examined these three books with more than passing interest. They have been read both from the standpoint of the critical professional and that of the interested lay person seeking information. On both counts this series rates excellent.

Even a summary of the topics covered authoritatively by leaders in the field would be too lengthy for inclusion and so it will be stated only that (1) the series is thoroughly informative (2) all aspects of the education of all exceptional children in relation to themselves, their home, rehabilitation services, their teachers, and their community, are competently developed by leaders in each field (3) the series is really an extensive anthology and almost encyclopaedic (4) the development is in terms of modern educational philosophy and practice.

This series is highly recommended to anyone who is working with, or intends to work with, exceptional children in any phase of their advancement. In the opinion of the reviewer it will be the standard reference and should be on the desk of both professional and lay workers

in the area of exceptional children.

L. P. PATTERSON.  
*School for Crippled Children,*  
*Montreal.*

**The Happy Child**, by Irene M. Josselyn, M.D. Random House of Canada, Toronto, 1955. 402 pp. Price \$4.95.

This is a penetrating analysis of the importance of the family in the development of the child. It emphasizes the necessity of intelligent understanding of the nature of childhood on the part of parents. The author stresses that the emotional growth follows a pattern of psychological stages not necessarily related to chronological age. By a discussion of the dangers of over-anxiety on the part of parents, Dr. Josselyn offers useful suggestions in day to day situations involving emotional stresses.

She approaches the explanation of the ego and the superego with refreshing simplicity and clarity. Out

of this she develops criteria for the recognition of emotional maturity and makes the important point that "A mature individual loves himself, his immediate family, but also friends, countrymen and the human race."

The last part of the book discusses problems familiar to every parent and every professional person working with children. Practical advice is offered in dealing with fear, lying, stealing, temper tantrums, sex education and illness. Here we are given the benefit of insight which can come only from long study and research, with the warning that "there is no theoretically correct way to rear a child."

Perhaps one of the greatest values of this book is that it will stimulate thoughtful consideration and discussion of vital problems which are part of our common human experience.

MARY SMEDLEY.  
*Protestant Children's Homes,*  
*Toronto.*

## BRIEF NOTICES

**A Study of Adoption Practice**, by Michael Schapiro. Volume I. *Adoption Agencies and the Children they Service*, Volume II. *Selected Scientific Papers presented at the National Conference on Adoption*, January 1955. Child Welfare League of America (345 East 46th Street, New York 17), 1956. 152 and 174 pp. respectively. Price, each volume, \$2.25. Highly recommended.

**Better Human Relations—The Challenge of Social Work**, by Lucy Freeman. Public Affairs Pamphlets, New York, 1956. 28 pp. Price 25 cents. Produced in co-operation with the Council on Social Work Education, to give

adults a better understanding of what social work is, and why professional education is necessary for practitioners. Useful especially for those considering a career in the field. Obtainable from the National Council on Social Work Education, (345 East 46th Street, New York 17), which offers very generous discounts for bulk orders.

**The Content of Family Social Work**, an FSAA Committee Report. This report is to be submitted to the Council on Social Work Education for use in the Council's Curriculum Study. Family Service Association of America, 192 Lexington Avenue, New York, 1956. 10 pp. Price 25 cents.

## COUNCIL PUBLICATIONS

### A PAIR OF PAMPHLETS

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